IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56125.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ..	7000	MEDINA	12300
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12300
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
,, ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

...itted with ...APHY ...nship to con- ...LLARD PIER ...gers must at- ...m. for medical ...fficer of the ...t go on board ...SENGER

..." 7,000 tons ...m., on WED- ...:— ... 7,000 tons, ..., on WED- ...1914:— ..., PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	351 or	493	891 or	742 8
To LONDON	627 or	328	940 8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Dec.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia .	6722	C. F. Osborne.	
		R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia .	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley .	25th Feb.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	26th Mar.
*Circassia.	6722	C. F. Osborne	
		R.N.R. .	7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	21st April.
*Castalia .	6388	G. Mitchell ..	1st May.
*Elysia ...	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool .... ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,,	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York ..... ,,	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa.....2,181 Mon. 1st Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Kola....1,205 Thurs. 4th Dec. 9 a. m. † C M.
Lunga.....2,185 Friday 5th Dec. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,998 tons, on Tuesday the 2nd December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3113	,, 25th ,,
†Purnea	3206	,, 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 22nd ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st December, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Nora	5635	Vallat ..	17th Dec. 1914.
Sydney	4118	Levaque..	13th Jan.
Caledonien....	4149	Fabre....	11th Feb.
Duc'oba.	5635	P de Boissac.	11 Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont ..	8th April.
Australien.....	6365	Costa ..	6th May.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	495
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)...	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze.....	3879	Mer.o	16th Dec. 1914
Porto Said....	5319	Mollo	13th Jan.
A Steamer....	6000	....	10th Feb.
....	6000	....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS

	1st Cl Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket .	450	360	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ...	,, ,,	701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawapore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES & LONDON

COMMENCING with the departure of the "Salsette" from Bombay on 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at Noon on FRIDAYS. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in . . . . . 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in . . . 19 days
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in . . . . 20 days

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO., BOMBAY.

REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY.

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewelry than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a deligt in the work of the jewellers art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as future exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a stand ard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—

DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETER'S CHOCOLATES
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES
HELLER'S VIENNA CHOCOLATES.

The "Regall" Assortment Chocolates de Luxe in oval tins 1 lb. Rs. 2 8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ½ lb. ,, 1 4

Chocolates in tins, in packets, in tablets, etc., etc., etc.

PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

The "TUDOR ASSORTMENT" of high class Chocolate, in square boxes with ribbons in pink, white, yellow heliotrope or green; ½ lb. size Re. 1; 1 lb. size Rs. 2.

The "BURLINGTON". Beautiful velvet box containing 1 lb. of the finest Chocolates Rs. 3-8 per box.

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES in ½ lb. and 1 lb. elegant cartons Rs. 1 and 2.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

FROM the 1st December, 1913, Week-End Return Tickets will be available between Bombay and Burhanpur, Bombay and Khandwa, Bhusaval and Nagpur and Khandwa and Nagpur, in addition to these already being issued between other Stations.

Passengers holding Week-End Tickets will in future be permitted to alight at any Station short of destination, but the half of the Ticket (inwards or outwards as the case may be) will be collected and the journey considered as completed.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st December, 1913, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER TRAINS only between Bhusaval and Nagpur, Itarsi and Bhopal, Bombay and Poona, Poona and Sholapur and of the Goods Trains carrying 3rd Class Passengers between Jhansi and Cawnpore E. I. Railway, will be altered.

The Timings of Mail Trains will not be altered except in the case of the 10 Up Madras Mail which will leave Dhond at 21-20 instead of 21-30 and arrive at Bombay at 6-0 as at present.

For details see Sheet Time Tables which will be exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from the Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1913.

GUZERAT RAILWAYS.

GODHRA-LUNAVADA SECTION.

THE GODHRA-LUNAVADA RAILWAY will be OPENED for Public Traffic on THURSDAY, December 4th, 1913, as far as the South Bank of the Panam River where a Temporary Station called Lunavada Road has been made.

One Mixed Train will run DAILY each way to the following Timing :—

UP TRAIN.		DOWN TRAIN.	
17.20	Arr. Godhra	11.45	Dep.
15. 0	Dep. Lunavada Road	14. 5	Arr.

For further information see printed Tariff, Time-tables, etc, available at the Stations and at the Office of the Undersigned.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
Agents.
Guzerat Railways,
Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OIL" are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of high grade Summer Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 5 monthly instalments and 1,000 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in 6 monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st April, 1914. The first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the last instalment by the 1st of August and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the 1st day of October, 1914.

Tenders must reach the Agent, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to present.

The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specifications:—

SUMMER-OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	0·890 to 0·920.
Flash point closed test ...	Over 380° Fahrenheit.
Viscosity Redwoods) at 140° Fahrenheit	30 to 50 Secs.
Cold test setting point ...	40° to 44° Fahrenheit

WINTER-OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit	0·890 to 0·920.
Flash point closed test ...	Over 380° Fahrenheit.
Viscosity (Redwoods) at 140° Fahrenheit	200 to 260 Secs
Cold test setting point ...	20° to 22° Fah

Form of Tender with full particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy which amount must be remitted with application for tenders No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

If Tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or currency notes, must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Mineral Axle Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. They should post this amount in advance so as to allow sufficient time for a receipt to reach them before submitting the tender. Currency Notes valuing Rs. 500 and above of other than Lahore Circle will not be accepted. Tenders received without such receipts will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 19th November, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA. NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from JANUARY, 1914.

Candidates for admission to the Sub Overseer Class must have passed one of the following Examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The European High School Examination.
(3) The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 5th and 6th January, 1914 at 10 A.M. Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1913.

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY HEAD of the MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.

Engagement for five years. Salary from R. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY HEAD of the ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.

Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY HEAD of the PLUMBING AND SANITARY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.

Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1913.

D. E. WACHA.
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,
and,
in the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for winding up the abovenamed Company by the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY was on the 29th day of November 1913 presented to the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar in Chambers by Messrs. HIRALAL NIHALCHAND AND WADILAL NAGARDAS residing at Bhendy Bazar, Share-holders of the abovenamed Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of December 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 29th day of November 1913.

SURAJMAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s.s. "HABSBURG," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

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W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882,
and
In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

MARUTIRAO NAIKOBA KADAM of Jamkhindi, Hindu Inhabitant, Master of Polo in the service of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhindi, at present temporarily residing at Sirdar Graha outside the Fort... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of November 1913 presented to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar by the Petitioner abovenamed, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar on the 16th day of December 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 29th day of November 1913.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.,

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Glencluny, 3819 tons, Captain E. Taylor sailed on Saturday for New Castle with ballast.

The steamer Archlibster 3067 tons Captain W M Gaulier sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons Captain E Pratt arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Orangemoor, 2,516 tons, Captain C. S. Moffett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 16th November with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Isantua, 5,905 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Cruve Hall 2691 tons Captain E. Davies sailed on Saturday for Marmugoa, with the some bottom cargo.

The Japan Mail steam ship Co's steamer Penang Maru 3274 tons Captain S. Urazumi, sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer Sabloux, 4,775 tons. Captain G. Gillhuber will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Llyod's S. N. Co's steamer Persia 3779 tons Captain M.De Nardo will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien 2540 tons Captain Goubault arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Noumea via Colombo with same bottom cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 29.

Albert Travers...2443 Questa .....T M Co
Bickenfels.....3546 Manlier ... W & A G & Co
Braunfels.....3558 Oltman... ... W & A G & Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... ... P and O Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers .....P & O Co
Gowanburn.....Wyne .....W and A G and Co
Hoverme a.....176 Lean ... ...A Ashdown & Co
Galavale .....2441 Sceary... ...A Yule and Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Heim.....758 Eriksen...F F Campbell and Co
Havilda'.....3086 Dakershott ... T m and Co
Imani.....2979 Lyons T Morrison & Co
Inverness... ...2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou...2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith Jeddah...W M K
Knight of the Thistle...4286 Baker ... ...T M Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
Norfolk..... 2526 Buckley ...W & A G & Co
Orangemoor...2576 Moffett .....W & A G & Co
Okara... ... ... 3438 Downing.....M M & Co
Patiala ..... 1925 Bamber.....M M and Co
Sultan Von Koetie ...1113 Battema ..... W and A G and Co
Sanotoria.....2378 Ward..... ...A Yule Co
Silidra... ... ...2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Santhia ... .3321 Robertson ...m M and Co
St Feelans.....2307 Sutherland P and O C
Ujina... .....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Calma	3463	Facquharson	Antwerp	3-12	M M and Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Hayford			J F and Co
C and E Arcadia	4172	Barcham	Aden	6-12	P and O Co
D & E Ostmark	2006	Peter	Karachi	28-11	W and A G and Co
H Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban		M M and Co
M Intombe	2504	Jookinao	Genoa	3-12	T M and Co
N Strathovan	2839	Donies	Dunkirk	3-12	D Nasiji and Sons
P India	4193	Talbot			P and O Co
Clan macbeth	2881	Redford			J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	S. Fitzfels	3643	Kippner	Calcutta	28-11 W and A G Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	2-12 W & A G Co
3	Persia	3779	Ward	Trieste	1-12 A L S N Co
5	Anatolia	2841	Wilson	Dunkirk	2-12 W & A G & Co
6	Clan Gordon	2285	Walker	Antwerp	6-12 J F and Co
7	Ismailia	3381	Hodgson		M M and Co
8	Gablonz	4795	Gillhuber	Trieste	1-12 A L S N Co
9	Scharzfels	3643	Kuppener	Hamburg	8-12 W and A G & Co
10 and 11	Neidenfels	3335	Heskil	Hamburg	2-12 W & A G & Co
12	Himalya	3708	Evan	Shanghai	3-12 P & O S N Co
15	Ekbatana	2388	Krieger	Antwerp	4-12 W & A G and Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Repairing Bo S N Co

M W D D

Linga	951	Manley	K'chi	5-11 M M Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Orangemoor	Moffett	C'cutta Nov 16
	Urlana	Pratt	R'goon Nov 19
	Lhasa	Outbush	K'chi Nov 27
30	Sutherland	Longstaff	C'cutta Nov 19
	President	Schutt	Z'zibar Nov 8
	Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste Nov 16
	Caledonien	Gaubault	M'lles Nov 12
	Baroda	Harscroft	Suseh Nov 18

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
29	Mantua	Vibert	London
	Crewe	Davies	Marmugoa
	Glencluny	Gauber	New Castle
	Archlibster	Taylor	Calcutta
30	PMaru	Murazumi	Kobe

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Persia Nardo for Trieste etc.
„ Gablonz Gillhuber for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Egypt for London etc.
„ Barbarigo for Calcutta.
„ Gowan burn for Hull etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Suez on the afternoon of November 28. The same Co's steamer Colaba, left Suez on the afternoon of November 29. The same Co's steamer Chupra, left Gibralter on the afternoon of November 28.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Stuart arrived in London on the evening of Nov. 27.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Corinth outward bound sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 26th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bazaar in St. Mary's School Grounds, to be opened by H. E. Lady Willingdon, -30 p.m. "Quo Vadis" on the Bazaar Bioscope. Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do, do. for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B Mitchell, Band master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON.

WELCOMED BY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

An interesting function took place on Saturday evening at Sir Mangaldas's house, Girgaum Back-road, when the Students' Brotherhood gave a cordial welcome to Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K. C., M. A., LL. D., B. C. L., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, who has come to Bombay as expert adviser of the University. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Member of Council, presided.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among them being Mr. Justice Shah the Rev. Dr. Scott, Prof. Welinkar, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr C. M. Cursetji, and Mr. Amirudin Tyabji.

Dr. Scott, in introducing Sir Hopkinson, said that he was an Oxford man who taught and practised law. He was a King's Counsel and a Member of Parliament. He later retired from practice and from Parliament and returned to University life.

The speaker sketched the development of University teaching in Britain, and then for the benefit of the guest described the functions of the Students' Brotherhood.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson thanked them very sincerely for the opportunity that they had given him of meeting them. He had seen many students who had impressed him. He was proud that he was a graduate of the same University as that to which Dr. Scott belonged. Continuing, Sir Alfred said it had been the dream of his life that he should have a chance of seeing India. He had been a few weeks in Bombay and he found attractions in India which charmed him much. Those attractions were the beauty of the gardens and the hospitality of the people. He would always remember the beautiful scenery he had seen on his way to Poona and assured them that he was attached to the country already.

The president on behalf of the society, thanked the guest of the evening for his advice and kind words. The University was fortunate when it applied for an advisor and found him in Sir Alfred Hopkinson. He had come among them with full sympathy. With the same spirit and still with caution they would pay attention to the advice given by Sir Alfred. After other speeches, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Dr. Scott and Sir Alfred Hopkinson were then garlanded and after refreshments the gathering dispersed.

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Walker of the C. Division has sent the following report, dated November 29th, to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire at the Lakhmidas Khimji Market, on Friday last:—

Yesterday, at 9-45 a. m. a, fire broke out in the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market, Sheik Memon Street, causing the entire destruction of that building and also partially affecting an adjoining building. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 30,000,000 partially covered by insurance. The whole of the Fire Brigade was on the scene and worked for five hours before the fire could be got under complete control. No. damage to life. The cause of the fire, up to the present, is not known.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The prediction that the second half of "Germinal" at the Excelsior would be more stirring than the first, and just as beautiful, has been amply justified. The action is much faster, and there is no lack of life. At the same time the fine acting and the magnificent production of the first half are fully maintained, and the whole film is a triumphant example of what can be done by the cinematograph at its highest development. The arrangement for starting the shows earlier, so that those who care to do so may see the whole film at once is excellent. "Little Zola," the new comedian, is a real acquisition to the Bombay variety stage, and must add greatly to the gaiety of the theatre-goers' evening. He is little, but every inch of him is full of fun, and he keeps the audience delighted from the moment he appears.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAINFALL IN SOUTH PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 29.

The disturbance affecting the north-west has given some very light precipitation in Baluchistan and the cloud has thickened over the Punjab and the neighbouring districts. A shallow depression is shown over the north of Ceylon this morning which is giving high seas and some heavy rain in the south Coromandel Coast.

The chief falls are:—Pamban, three inches; Negapatam, five; Cuddalore, one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards of rainfall in northern India and an increase of rainfall in the south Peninsula.

SIMLA, NOV. 30.

The disturbances affecting the north-west are somowhat more strongly marked this morning. It has given many light falls of rain in Baluchistan the Punjab and Rajputana, but only Chaman, Quetta and Montgomary reports the amounts approachfng quarter of an inch. Little change has taken place in the strength and position of the depression off near Ceylon. Madras and Cuddalore report three inches of rain, Negapatam two.

Forecast:—Increase of precipitation in Kashmir, the Punjab, and Rajputana and a possible extension eastwards.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and night temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere The moisture in the air is in excess at Bikaner and either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in Upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Rajkot, Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night-temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras; Negapatam reports a heavy fall of 4·15". Seas are rough on the south Coromandel coast and weather is slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Conditions are disturbed also in the central parts of the country where cloud has increased.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras. Some thunderstorms are possible in the Deccan and some duststorms in the central parts of the country and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 27th November, 1913, was 30·126 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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AGENTS WANTED

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CLOTH MERCHANTS.

At the High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit filed by Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy against Jaithabhoy Raghowji Joshi for the recovery of Rs. 3,043-13-6 with interest.

Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha was for the plaintiff, while Mr. R.D. N. Wadia, with the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya defended.

The plaint stated that by a contract made in Bombay, on May 17, 1911, defendant agreed to purchase from the plaintiff 1,500 bales of hessians of the length and quality described at the rate of 21 pies per yard, delivery of which was to be given and taken before May 25, 1911, and it was provided and agreed that if the bales were not taken delivery of by the last mentioned date the defendant be at liberty to take delivery within one month of the date of contract, and should be liable to pay to the plaintiff interest on the price of the goods at the rate of annas 12 per Rs.100 per month for the period of one month from May 17, 1011 but not to pay godown rent or insurance premiums for the period. The plaintiff pressed the defendant to take delivery but he failed to take delivery of all the bales within the period of one month from May 17, 1911. Up to August 1911 the defendant had taken delivery of 1,423 bales and 77 bales remained undelivered through his fault.

On June 6, 1911, the defendant took from the plaintiff policies of insurance effected by the plaintiff on the godowns at Ahmedabad and Jamnager streets, which godowns the defendant had transferred to his name. The plaintiff had paid premia up to March 10, 1912.

The plaintiff, therefore, claimed Rs. 3,043-13-6 made up of the balance due in respect of 1,423 bales and the various sums due for interest, godown rent and proportionate insurance charges and the loss occasioned by the defendant's failure to take delivery of the balance of 77 bales.

The defendant admitted the contract but alleged that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to give delivery of 1500 bales sold by him. The plaintiff had never in his possession at any time up to May 25, 1911, or even thereafter up to August 10, 1911 undamaged bales of the quantity and quality contracted to be sold. The defendant was ready to take delivery of all the bales but the plaintiff was unable to deliver them and upto August, 1911, he delivered to the defendant by smalli-talments in all 1,423 bales only, and failed to deliver the balance. The defendant alleged that by reason of this default on the part of the plaintiff he suffered a loss of Rs. 1,200-1-9.

The defendant admitted that he took over from the plaintiff two protection notes for Rs. 50,000 in respect of which a sum of Rs. 56-8-0 was due to the plaintiff but he had at the same time been overpaid a sum of Rs. 335-9-0 for which no credit had been given to him. He denied his liability to pay the godown rent or insurance or interest as set forth in the plaintiff's claim.

After recording evidence, the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.—DEC. 1.

Before the Hon: Mr. Justice Mecleod.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

489-12—Payne and Co. A. M. Jeewanji and Co. The Bombay and Hujaj Steam Navigation Co, of India Ltd. Bicknell M. R and E.
170-13—Judah and S Shivaji Lingoo Jaya vs. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari, Mulla and M.
87-12—Patell and Eze. Meghi vallabdas vs. Khimji Danji. Manecklal and V.
157-12—Judah and S Jeh G B Simhabai widow other vs. Solomon David Pezarkar and other. Sh M H Patell and Exe.
736-13—Patell and Eze R D Sethna vs. Wamon Balaji Jehangir G B.
971-12—Nadirsha and D Dadabhai Framji vs. Jamsetji Framji K and others. Pestonji R K Co Bhimji and Co; Jehangir M and S.
147-12—Madhowji K and Co Deoji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj. Patell and E.
904-13—Jamshedji R and D A Abdoolabhoy and Bros vs Mahomedally Rajabally and others.
791-13—Kanga and S Hasonali Moledina vs B N Lang and others.
109-13—Motichand and D Mancherji Byramji vs Limji Banaji Nowroji, Pestonji R K and Co.
277-13—Motichand and D Hakinabai and others vs Noorbhoy Abdool Husein and others. Payne and Co.
125-06—Nanu N and Co Mulji Nandas vs Lalji Amersey. Little and Co; Nanu and Co.
806-13—Crawford B and Co John Martin vs Charles Nersy Rogers. Ardeshir H D and Co.
1015-13—Jamshedji—Ahmed Hajam Hoosein Mansur vs Mogul Hyderally Goolam Hoosein—D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-13—Nadirsha, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs J R Joshi, Captain.
748-12—Hirlal Jamuadas Deokaran v. Mulji Jethaji and Co Pestonji.
929-12—Subnis—M J Vakil vs Suleman Hasam Soudagar—Daphtary.

Short Causes.

765-13—Wadia—Madan Gopalchandrasen vs Ganeshlal Hanmahtrai—Jehangir.

Long Causes.

562-12—Payne, S R Bomanjee vs Johar. mal Mulchand, Madhowji.
810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.
150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.
77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Jevabai Vadilal and others vs The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and E
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Jivabai Vadilal and others, The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and Co.
658-11—Dapthary F and W R D Sethna and others vs Nemraj Malsey and another, Ardesher H D and Co
355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D
312-13—Motichand and D, Nemchand Nathobhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam, Ardeshir H D and Co, Patell and E
441-09—Little and Co, Mahiradas Gopaldas vs Jeheram Gird andas, Jamshedji R and D.
486-13—Wadia G and Co, Purka Dolla and Co vs Gulam Husein Abdullali and others, Patel Ezika.
498-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Maneklal and Tyabji.
390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.
1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

Before the Ho'ble The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

31-13,636-11—Madhowji Chogmal Balkisendas vs Jainarayan Kanayalal. Malvi.
45-13,563-13—Little Narandas Keshavji vs Devji Khetsey Ardeshir.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT FROM A GOLSMITH.

THE POLICE REWARDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnich charged a Hindu, named Ramnaresh Shionandan, with the theft, as a servant, of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 750 belonging to Ranchodbhai Raichand, a jeweller.

Early in the morning on November 28 Ranchodbhai missed a box which was kept in the shop overnight. There were workmen doing their work till about one o'clock in the morning, when they went to sleep. the police arrested the accused, and he pointed out a gully where he had concealed the bangles under a heap of rubbish.

The accused pleaded guilty and his pleader, Mr Spencer, appealed to the Court for mercy, as this was the man's first offence.

The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The complainant then handed over to the Court a sum of Rs. 35 to be sent to the Commissioner of Police to be given to the police officers concerned in the case, who, he said, had detected the case most cleverly

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—84 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 32 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 25 bales wool, B Harbham; 66 bales wool, A H Bandally; 4 bales cowhides, A Cassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—375 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton carpets, Pahoomall Bros.
Gowanburn s—1,590 tons manganeseore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—8 000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Kimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts jingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Scharzfels s—4,000 cwts jingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Arcadia s—500 tons manganeseore, K Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—518 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts apricotseed 1,355 cwts groundnut cake, R Jivandas and Co; 7,800 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 5,000 cwts ginjillyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Strathavon s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 205 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Intombi s—557 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 1,999 cwt teelseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathavon s—24 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.
Anatolia s—8,997 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—343 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 634 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—632 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Himalaya s—5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 29 cwts fishmaws, 65 cwts sharkfins, H A Mahomed and Sons; 90 cwts sheekfins 12 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 5 chests opium, H Neotia.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 28. BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-8	1-4	
3 do. Rentes	86 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87 3-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 3-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	26 13-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 7-8		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20·49 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·25		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 17-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 5-8	un	chgd
do 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank buying rate) is. 3 7-81. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 325,000.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 26th. Market closed on Saturday.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS

Silver to Bombay	£	190,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	$	150,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	3,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	4,000

The Bank of England has issued the undernoted announcement :—

Sales of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on India.

In Christmas Week the ordinary weekly tenders will be received on Tuesday the 23rd Dec instead of Wednesday the 24th.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet, steady
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Dull with a moderate enquiry
Total Sales	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	16,000
Mid-Americans	7·22+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·93 +06	6·91 +01	6·91 +03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·91 +05	6 92 +05	6 93 +05
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·93 +05	6·91 +06	6·88 +05	6·76 +05

NEW YORK—

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12 89 March 12·97
New York official noon call Jan. 12·20 March 13·00
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·03 March 13·16

Two Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports	Bales. 140,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	140,000
Exports to Great Britain	45,000
Exports to Continent	76000
Spot Cotton	13·40 +10
Futures—month of Jan.	12·88+04
Futures—month of Mar.	12·97+04

Advanced on notices promptly stopped and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	13·01+04
Futures month of Mar.	13·15+05
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	43,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	137,000
Do. do to France & Continent	226,000
Do. do to Japan	21,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,030,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	765,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	3,000
Do. Forwarded	149,000
Do. Imports	179,000
Do. Stocks	746,000
Stock of Cotton in London	mutilated
Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London	Not quoted
Coconada Ginned do do do	do
Western Good do do do	do

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	Quiet
Tone Cloths	Quiet—Prices easier
Weft American "54"	12 1-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market	Quiet
Weft Egyptian "32"	13
Twist "32" W T C	10 1-2
Twist "32" B	10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	10 3-4
Twist "36" B	10 7-8
Twist "42"	11 7-8
Twist American "60"	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	17 5-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	21 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2	
38 yds 16 by 12 8 Lbs Red Heading	7 8 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	2 3 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1503	Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist	11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 1-4

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.

Liverpool	6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	Nov.-Dec.
Water Twist American 30s.	10 3-4
" " " 40s.	12
Mule " " 40s.	11 3-8
" " " 50s.	13
" " " 60s.	15 3-8
" " Egyptian 40s.	17 1-8
" " " 50s.	17 5-8
" " 60	18 5-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	
Wheat White Karachi	37 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	Nominal
Do. Months	
Do. Name of Ports	
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	Unchanged
Barletta Russo	No sellers—Quiet
	Unchanged

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	Unchanged
Victorian	
New South Wales	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship	53 unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months	
Do. Name of Ports	
Brown Cawnpore	48 unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port	Antwerp—Nearest Value
Tone—Firm	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	47 +1-4
Do. Months	Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports	Antwerp—Nomi
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	45 3+3d
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	London—Nominal Firm
Tone—Firmer	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	44+3-4
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports	Hamburg—Nominal —Firm

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£6-15-6 unchgd
	Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers—Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	3 0 1-4—1-4d
	Nov.-Dec.—Buyers

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	£66 5 8—1-4
Copper Braziers	£82 unchgd
Yellow Metal	£7 unchgd
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets per box C I F L'pool	
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp	4 13 9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool	10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C.I.F. India	5 6 3
Basic steel BareBelgian C.I.F.	

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value

ARRIVALS—

"Wachtfels," "Dargai"

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady but very quiet	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	11 11 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Value
Tone—Very little doing	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Nov.—Sellers. 9 9 +1-44—May Sellers
Tone—Steady but not much doing	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	13 3 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged	
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta	11 3 3-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay	11 2 1-4 unchgd
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value.	
Java Sugar—Still nothing doing—Unchgd.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] Nov. 29th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Sovns	225000	Alexandria	Sont P&O S N Co
37 Bars Silver	75500	London	Mercantile Bank
74 Bars Silver	150000	do	Eastern Bank
72 Bars Silver	150000	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	38	44,156
B. b. and C. I. Ry	48	55,820

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 1st Oct.	6 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged and business continues slack.

We quote—

T T on London Ready	1s 4 1-32
Demand draft Mail	1s 4 1-16d
Credit 3 months sight	1s 4 11-32d
Do Forward	1s 4 5-16 Feb
Do France Ready	171 3-4
Do Marks "	139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	143 1-4
Shanghai "	192 1-4
Japan "	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market has been practically closed to-day. No business has been done.

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 26 3-4 and 26 13-16 respectively. The local market was closed to-day.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 0
American Gold	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns Gold	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	"
1st Settlement	"
2nd Settlement	"
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	"
1st Settlement	"
2nd Settlement	"

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD AND Co., LIVERPOOL.—"158 members of Liverpool Cotton Association, average estimate of crop is 14,287,000 bales. Market improved in late session on spinners calling cotton, and on Lancashire Spinners Committee decision 'no organised short time.' Very little hedge selling."

GRUNING AND Co.—"Market steadier and looks as though the decline has been checked. Week-end statistics are bullish. Spinners are more inclined to buy."

PRIVATE.—"Forecast of Ginners' report 12,060,000 bales."

HORNBY HEMERIK.—"Lancashire spinners report good demand ahead delivery. Do not expect short time this season."

The market opened quiet but steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 311. There has been little enquiry during the day and rates close easier as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	322	Mar.
Good do do	309	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	294	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	290	"
" " Yeotmal	285	"
" " Dhamangaon F.	280	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	272	"
" " Amraoti	275·5	"
" " Khandeish	252	"
F. G. " Khandeish	242	"
Fine " Muthia	248	"
" " Bengal	234	Dec.
" " do	236·7	Jan.
F. G. Benga	231	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·90 —03	6·88 —03	6·88 —03
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
6 83 —03	6·90 —02	6 91 —02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
6·91 —02	6·89 —02	6·86 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 7 11 0	B.T.
December	" 8 4 6	B.T.
May 1914	" 9 0 6	

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 9 3 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 13 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 9 0 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 58 8 0	
Black Kutni	Rs. 48 8 0	Jan.-Feb.
Y. Hinganghat	Rs. 62 8 0	F M

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 12 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 35 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 50 0 0	Jan.-Feb
" Small	Rs. 49 0 0	Jan.-Feb.

OWLSEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pissi 85 p.c ready	Rs. 5 9 0	B.T.
White Delhi ay 1914	5 13 6	B.T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	12,469	bales.
Wheat	2,199	cwts.
Linseed	2,293	"
Rapeseed	71	"
Gingellyseed	11,027	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	6,236	"
Castorseed	5,002	"
Ecs	2,248	"
Myrabollams	590	"
Cottonseed	32,732	"
Mowrasseed	913	"
Gram	1,177	"
Jowar	1,371	"
Maize	5	"
Barley	nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 2-13		2-16
3 do. Rentes	86 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	87 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar silver in London	26 7-16		5-16
do. 2 months' hence	26 1-2		5-16
do. in New York	57 1-8		3-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·29		1-2
do. do at Berlin	20·49 1-2	un	chgd
do do at New York	4·85 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	2nd Ulto.		
3 months' sight	4 13-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2		1-1

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-8 unchgd.
Fall caused absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Dull—Steady
Futures	Quiet
Manchester	
Total Sales	4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300
Imports	23,000
Mid-Americans	7·38+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·89 —04	6·87 —04	6 87 —04
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apl.-May.
6 88 —03	6 89 —03	6·89 —04
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6 90 —03	6·87 —04	6·85 —03

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	75,000
" Receipts at " last year	
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" Exports to Continent	55,000
Spot Cotton	13·40 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan	12·93+05
Futures—Month of Mar	13·02+05

Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on expected heavy reports

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	13 +1-16
Futures month of Jan	13 07+05
Futures month of Mar	13 19+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total into Sight	7,320,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	465,000
East Indian do	172,000
American do	4,047,000
Other do	153,000
Total Sales	45,000
East Indian sales	200
Total Speculation	5,000
Do. Exportation	4,000
East Indian Export	
Do. Indian Stock	16,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	800
Do. Actual Exports	
Do. Week's Imports	2,000
Do. Speculation	
Americans Afloat	390,000
East Indian	9,000
Total afloat	453,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	9 7-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	3 0 3-4 Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Firmer

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	
Do. Months of Shipments	
Tone—	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	
Do Months of Shipments	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 4 Sellers Nov.
Months of Shipments	9 8 3-4 Sellers—May
Tone—Easy	
E A R and Similar Crystals C & F India	
Months of Shipments	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta	
Months of Shipments	
Tone—	
Mauritius Crystal D & F Bombay	
Months of Shipments	
Java Sugar—Unchanged in the absence of business.	

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	138,000
Exports to Great Britain	48,000
Exports to Continent	75,000
Spot Cotton at New York	13·40+10
Future Cotton at New York January	12·88+4
Future Cotton at New York arch	12 97+4
Spot closing tone	Steady
Futures closing tone	do

General Tone arket opened :—Advanced on bull support and short covering, l ter declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 15-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—January	13·01+4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March	13·15+5
Future closing tone	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	6,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	500 "
Total Sales of Surats	
Total Day's Imports	16,000 "
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 5-8
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F.	
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	10·10
Good Bhownuggur	6 1-44.
Good Bengal	5 3-4d.
F. G. Bengal	5 7-8d
Fine Bengal	6 d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	6 3-32 l
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 3-8d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 1-4
40's ule Twist (Bannermills)	11 3-8
Weft 54 American	12 1-4
Weft 80 Egyptian	18 1-2
Weft 32's	13 1-4
Twist 36	11 3-16
Twist 42	12 1-4
Twist American 60	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	21 7-8
Tone of Fine Yarns	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns	do
General Tone of Yarn Market	
Mid American at Liverpool	7·22+2

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

	plus
Nov.-Dec.	6·93 6
Dec.-Jan.	6·91 6
Jan.-Feb.	6·91 6
Feb.-March	6·91 2
Mar.-April	6 92 2
April-May	6·93 6
May.-June	6·93 5
June.-July	6·91 6
July.-August	6·88 5

MANCHESTER, Nov. 28.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :—Quiet and only a small business passing.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs).	Nov.-Dec—London— 45 3 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs)	Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—46 3 "
Linseed, La Plata	Nov.-Dec. Hamburg—43 3 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—	Sellers holding for higher prices
Linseed Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	Nov. £24-2-6
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	Jan.-Feb. £24-2-6
Linseed Tone of Market at Close	Steady
Linseed Total afloat for U. K.	
Linseed River Plate exports	
Poppyseed. Canal	Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk—63 3 Sellers
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close—	Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp	47 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship	Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—52 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship	Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—53 9 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold	
Do. Jamba Red	
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close—	Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels	Nov.-Dec.—Hull—£6-16-6 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—	Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

WHEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi	Nov.-Dec.—London...37 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	Nov.-Dec.—London... Nominal
Do. Club No. 2	Nov.-Dec—London "
Do. Choice white Delhi	Nov.-Dec.—London "
Do. Tone of Market at Close	
Do. South Australian	Jan.-Feb.—36 3 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	Jan-Feb.35 3 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close—	
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool	March— 7 0 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K.	
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports	
Karachi Barley	Aug.-Sept—London "

LONDON, Nov. 28.

SUGAR.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg	Nov. 9 4 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg	May 9 8 1-4 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Nov-Dec.	12 9 "
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags). Dec—	
German Closing Tone Market	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta	Jan.-Mar.—11 11 1-4 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market	Steady
Mauritius Crystals	Nov.... 11 4 1-2
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market	Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)	Jan.-Mar.—13 3 3-4
Do. Closing Tone of Market	Quiet

LONDON, Nov 28.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	Value Nov-Dec 11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta	Jan.-March 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Nov.-Dec... 11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Jan.-March...11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Nov.-Dec... 12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Jan.-March...12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Nov-Dec ..12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi	Jan.-March...12 7 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature	

LONDON, Nov. 28.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	66 12 6
Copper Best English Selected	72 15 0
Copper Braziers	81 10 0
Copper Tone of Market	Steady
Hard Spelter	18 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	183 0 0
Yellow Metal	6 15-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B l p. c. F O B L'p.ol	10 12 6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5 5 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	5 15 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	6 5 0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6 2 6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	5 2 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	4 13 9
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	0 14 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	2 9 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2 11 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3 12 0
Lead Pig English	20 0 0
Tone of Steel Market	
Silver, Spot	26 3-4
" 2 months hence	26 13-16
" Tone of Market—	Quiet
" Special Feature	India and China selling

LONDON, Nov. 28.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 3-4
Silver 2 months	25 13-16
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
" Tendency, etc., of the Market	India and China selling
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 86 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	£ 73 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent. Sterling loan	£ 87 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	£ 75 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz Sh	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs	25·30
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·50
New York (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85 1-2
Interest day to day loans	4 5-8
Interest 7 days Market loans	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 7 8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale :	4,000 bales.
Tone of Market	Quiet but Steady
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Nov.-Dec.	6·93	6 91
Dec-Jan.	6·91	6·89
Jan.-Feb.	6 91	6·89
Feb.-Mar.	6·91	6·89
Mar.-Apl	6 92	6 90
April-May	6·93	6·91
May.-June	6 93	6·91
June-July	6·91	6·89
July-Aug	6·88	6·86

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	73,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Exports to Continent	53,000
Spot Cotton at New York	13 40
Future Jan.	12·93+5
" Mar.	13·00+3
Spot closing tone	Steady
Futures closing tone	do

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and advanced on bull support and short covering and foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13+1-16
Future Jan.	13·07 +6
" Mar.	13·19 +4
Futures closing tone	Steady

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— Steady and closed steady

Do. closed for future	Quiet
Do. for East Indian	do.
Total Day's Sales	4,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export	300
Sales of Surats	
Total Day's Imports	23,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	10·10
Mid-American at Liverpool	7·28+6

Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool. minus

Nov.-Dec.	6·89 4
Dec.-Jan.	6·87 4
Jan.-Feb.	6·87 4
Feb.-Mar.	6·88 3
Mar.-Apl.	6·89 3
Apl.-May	6·89 4
May-June	6·90 3
June-July	6·87 4
July-Aug.	6 85 3

Manchester, Nov. 29.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Rather slow buyers adopting waiting attitude—Demand from China for Staples.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.

COTTON WEEKLY FIGURES

	Bales.
Total quantity in sight American	7,320,000
Egyptian Visible supply	464,000
East Indian Visible supply	171,000
American Visible supply	4,048,000
Visible supply other places	153,000
Total week's Sales	45,000
Total Sold on Speculation	5,000
Total for Exportation	4,000
Total amount forwarded to Consumers	119,000
Total Actual Exports	3,000
Total Week's Imports	178,000
Total Stock	746,000
Surats Week's Sales	280
Surats Sold on speculation	
Surats Sold for exportation	
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	800
Surat Actual Exports	
Surat Week's Imports	2,000
Surat Stock	16,000
Afloat American	390,000
Afloat Indian	7,000
Total Afloat	453,000

LONDON, Nov. 29.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)	Nov.-Dec.— Ldn 45 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	Nov.-Dec — Antwerp 46 6 "
Do. La Plata	Nov.-Dec.— Hamburg 43 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close	Firm
Do. Tendency of the Market	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes	Nov.—£24 2 6
do	Jan.-Feb.— £24-2 6
Do. Tone of Market at close	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K.	
Do. River Plate exports	
Poppyseed Canal	Nov.-Dec. Sellers —Dunkirk 63 3
Do. Tone of Market at close	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 48 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 52 9 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp 53 9 "
Do, Ferozepore usual bold	
Do. Jamba Red	
Do. Tone of Market at close	Firm
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels,	Nov.-Dec,—Hull... £6-16-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—	Steady

LONDON, Nov. 29.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi	Nov.-Dec.—London— 37 6 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)	Nov.-Dec London— Nominal
Wheat, Club No. 2	Nov.-Dec London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi	Nov.-Dec—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close.	
Do

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

JACK JOHNSON AS A WRESTLER.

OPPONENT KNOCKED OUT.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

"Jack" Johnson met the Liberian, Spoul, in a catch-as-catch-can match yesterday evening, at Le Nouveau the Cirque. Spoul fouled continually and attacked the referee when the latter intervened. Johnson warned Spoul that he would knock him out if he continued his tactics. The warning was without effect, however, Johnson finally felled Spoul with a blow on the solar plexus The audience were delighted. Spoul was carried out.—Reuter.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SPLENDID AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

DETAILS OF THE RACES.

The racing on Saturday, Nov. 29, left little to be desired save in respect of the wind which proved light the whole of the afternoon. There was a great improvement in the starting arrangements, guns and hoists being punctual to the fifth of a second. This was largely due to the excellent schedule of routine organised by the late Honorary Secretary which was put into force for the first time on this occasion; but we must not forget the energy and ability of our popular Commodore who acted as officer of the day. The starts can best be described as poor to middling, but a strong ebb tide with a light wind can hardly be called ideal conditions.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Saturday, Nov. 29. Started at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time allow ance.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV..	Scr.	Major Muter and Mr J. F. Watson	5 34 14	1 54 14
Turquoise...	11 15	Messrs J Stokes & J Preston	6 9 9	2 14 9
Mahshuka..	16 30	Mr J Metcalfe	5 40 41	1 50 11
Melody ...	18 0	Messrs Bawkins, Talbot & Buribatt.	5 56 2	1 59 37
Nelta	9 45	H R Sandford	5 35 18	1 45 33

Course:—Committee Vessel,—Sunk Rock Port—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 8-09 miles. Wind W.N.-W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Nelta, 2nd prize won by Mahshuka.

"A" class got away to an excellent start down harbour, with the exception of Eileen who had evidently mixed her lobsters at tiffin and in consequence was over the line a whole minute after the gun, and even then not going all out. Turquoise crossed on time, a performance too risky to make a habit of. But it was no day for Turquoise, and she soon dropped behind to remain there. Nelta, who is to race in "A" class this season, gave an excellent account of herself and showed what a new suit of sails could do for a boat. She was only deprived of the lead by Eileen a little short of North Karanja, and finished just one minute and four seconds after the scratch boat Melody, who has this year exchanged numbers for weight, failed to show her true form and badly needs a new suit of sails. Mashuka, guided by a veteran hand, finished third after a fierce tussle with Eileen for the first half of the race.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Saturday Nov. 29. Started at 3-20 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time allow ance.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	5 53	Messrs Bunbury, Grantham and Haig	5	3 7
Erin	5 53	Mr F Sander	Browa 6 6 0	2 40 7
Lylie	Scr.	Col Street	Magill 6 25 38	2 59 45
			I M S 6 2 7	2 42 7

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Red Buoy—Butcher Island W-N-W port—N Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10·12 miles. Wind W-N-W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Trixie. Time limit 6-30.

The strong ebb caught all three skippers of "B" class napping and a shocking bad start resulted, but these game little boats, nothing daunted, started off on the longest course of the afternoon as if out for a picnic. Erin was hardly up to form and left it to Lylie and Trixie to fight it out between them, and, although it never actually "came to blows," it is understood that at one time they came to very close quarters and only the presence of ladies on Lylie prevented "out cutlasses and board 'em." Lylie finished 'streets' ahead, but having to give really six minutes to Trixie was beaten on time allowance by 2 minutes after a well sailed race. Erin finished nowhere, which is another injustice to Ireland.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Saturday, Nov. 29. Started at 3-10 p. m.

Name of Boat.	Time allow ance.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Anna.....	12 40	Officers H M Mist.	5 33 11 2	15 31
Jenny Wren.	6 20	Officers R A....	5 24 49 2	8 29
Lady Bird...	5 42	McG Rich.	5 45 0 2	29 18
Mavourneen	Scr.	Mr N Taylor.....	5 24 55 2	14 55
Clutha	0 38	Capt Welch.	5 16 30 2	5 52
Blue Bird ...	0 38	Maj & Mrs Russell.	5 25	4 2 14 26
Curlew	1 16	Mr B H Hewett	5 18 1 2	6 45
Cricket	8 52	Mr T Gregson	5 23 17 2	9 25
Bunty	Scr.	Messrs McLaughlin and Hawkin	5 29 2 2	19 2
Fickle One.	Scr	F N Begbie.	5 32 15 2	22 15

Course:—Committee Vessel,—Tucker Beacon Port—P and O "B" Buoy Port,—Committee Vessel.—Short course Length 7·64 miles Wind W.-N-W. Strength light, 1st prize won by Clutha, 2nd prize won by Curlew, 3rd prize won by Jenny Wren. Cricket gave entrance.

The Tomtits were the first away on a run to Tucker Beacon with a muster of ten, Curlew being well to the fore. We were glad to welcome Bunty and Fickle One, both post entries, in their first vent this season. The bunch did not bring out till Tucker was rounded, when Clutha and Curlew drew ahead with Jenny Wren, Blue Bird, Mavourneen, Fickle One, Bunty and Cricket not far behind. The first time past, the committee vessel Clutha led from Curlew by 21 seconds, Jenny Wren who was showing some of her old form being third. Blue Bird, Mavourneen and Bunty followed, the last named being in error in carrying on somewhat too far down the harbour before putting about. Later, cricket and Fickle One arrived making a race of it. After a pause came Anna slightly perturbed by the manoeuvres of the B. I. launch Dataar, and last but not least Lady Bird who has yet to win her spurs under her new name but who explained her position as due to a difference she had ... with an anchored P and O. The ... course decided matters and left Clutha, now stripped to red shirt, a winner, the rest finishing in the following order Curlew, Jenny Wren, Mavourneen, Blue Bird, Cricket, Bunty, Fickle One, Anna and Lady Bird.

One little incident during this race serves as a text on which to hang a precept. Anna lost a hat overboard and always having plenty of time in hand proceeded to recover it. This she did by putting about and, of course, missed it, put about again and as surely missed it again, whereupon an intrepid Chokra performed a miracle with a boat-hook and gaffed his fish. The question raised is in such an emergency why not gybe?

"METER" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Saturday, Nov. 29. Started at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Time allow ance.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Corrie	Scr	Mr N B Macbeth	Did not finish	
Cynthia ...	Scr	Officers R E	Did not start	

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 9·78 miles. Wind W.-N.-W Strength light.

The Meter race was a farce, Corrie being the only one to turn out, and she gave up after the first time round, her skipper being too sporting to take a class race as a walk over.

We were glad to see Ranzo out for a spin during the afternoon and noticed with pride our Commodore's fine ship Chula lying at her moorings.

CRICET.

SPENCER SHIELD FINAL.

BARONET vs. ELPHINSTONE.

The final, after two successive draws was concluded yesterday. The game was started on Saturday afternoon and ended yesterday in favour of the Baronet Club. They put up 321 for five wickets and declared.

The Elphinstonians replied with 144, their bats except Kapadia collapsing against the Baronet's attack. It having been decided to accept the results of the first innings if two innings could not be played, the Baronet Club was declared winner of the shield:—

BARONET. C. C.

D. D. Driver, l b w Merinas	12
M. R. Reporter, retired	107
J. S. Wardee, retired	126
B. Mistry, not out	24
P. S. Chinoy, run out	23
S. P. Nagpurwala, st G Dubash...	5
S. F. Madon, not out	3
Remainders did not bat	0
Extras.....	24
Total (for 5 wicke's).....	321

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. Mo inas...	20	4	69	1
J. Dubash	28	1	119	1
B. Bhappoo	6	0	27	0
B. Kapadia	2	0	17	0
J. Elchidana	4	0	21	0
Surveyor	3	0	16	0
S. Darawalla.....	5	0	28	0

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M R Adenwalla, b Parekh.....	19
J J Mody, c Pavri, b Madon.....	2
G Dubash, b Pavri	5
D Kapadia, c Chinoy, b Madon...	57
B Motinas, b Madon	3
J Elchidana, b Madon	3
T S Parekh, c Parekh, b Madon.	6
H D Gimmi, c Raja b Mistry ...	10
S Darawalla, b Mistry	0
B Bhappoo, l b w Mistry.....	13
S Surveyor, not out.....	6
Extras...	20
Total	144

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pavri	17	7	34	1
S F Madin	25	11	37	5
B Mistry	18	5	33	3
M D Parekh	5	1	10	1

FRENCH RUGBY SPLIT.

CONTROVERSY OVER ALLEGED PROFESSIONALISM.

In authorising two English Rugby players, Roe and Potter, who are accused of professionalism, to play (the former for Aviron Bayonnais, and the latter with the Section Paloise), the Cote Basque Committee has placed itself in open opposition to the U. S. F. S, A., which has refused to grant an amateur certificate to these players.

Since the Committee has no right to grant such permission, a lively situation is created, and the action the U. S. F. S A will take is arousing considerable speculation. One of the theories is that it is very likely to dissolve the Committee and it is known that the Committee, will not submit to the domination of the U. S. F. S. A.

The break, coming practically at the commencement of the Rugby season, promises to develop into one of the most serious events in the French football world in recent years.

Among the foreign players who have just been granted their amateur "license d'etranger" are Messrs. R. Smithard, E. G. Matthews, and Paul Schiff, of the Staed Francais.

MR. OUIMET.

TO ENTER FOR AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

It was announced at a banquet, which was given on Nov. 11 by the Woodland Golf Club, Boston, in honour of Mr. Francis Ouimet, the golf champion, that the club will send Mr. Ouimet to England next summer to compete in the Amateur Championship.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

ANNUAL DINNER IN BOMBAY.

LORD WILLINGDON THE CHIEF GUEST.

Bombay Scots were warrantably proud on Saturday evening when Lord Willingdon, attending his first unofficial dinner in the city, was their guest at the annual St. Andrew's dinner. He received a great reception when he rose to reply to the toast of "the Visitors," and it is evident that the popularity which he has won in other stations is already his in the principal city of the Presidency. About one hundred and fifty Scotsmen and guests attended, and in the chair was the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, who wore Highland costume. The dining hall was lavishly decorated, the walls being draped with flags, amongst which the Cross of St. Andrew was prominent, while on the pillars and around the room were thick bunches of heather which as usual came from the moor of the Graham family in the Trossachs. The honorary secretaries this year were Mr. J. P. Chrystal and Mr. C. Bowes-Lyon and they may be congratulated on the success of their arrangements—particularly the former, for unfortunately the sudden indisposition of Mr. Bowes-Lyon, which prevented him from attending the function, threw at the last moment much additional work on his colleague. Mr. A. M. Reith, who was a secretary last year kindly came to Mr. Chrystal's assistance, and with his help everything was carried through without a fault. The dinner was an enjoyable one, enlivened by plenty of music, six stalwart pipers from the Cameron Highlanders and the hotel's string band playing alternately.

THE GUESTS.

The attendance was thoroughly representative as the following list of acceptances shows:—

H. E. The Governor Lord Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Sir C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir H. E. E. Proctor, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, the Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., A.-D.-C., Capt. W. Lumsden, R.N., C.V.O., A.-D.-C., Mr. James P. Chrystal, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Major J. G. Greig, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Messrs. Alister Cameron, Alister McAlister Forbes, A. M. Reith and C. Bowes-Lyon, the Rev. R. M. Gray, the Rev. W. Thomson, Messrs. R. E. Pigott, John Greig, F. Harrison, J. S. Wardlaw-Milne and C. C. Watson, Lieut. Elphinstone, Mr. R. Paterson Brown, Lieut.-Col. Vincent, Messrs. D. K. Love, T. N. Begbie, G. T. Stuart Milne, R. Lindsay, W. G. McKee, R. R. Haddow, S. L. Anderson, J. J. McLauchlan, R. Spiers, A. R. Murdoch, Leslie Blunt, W. Cantley, J. C. Lennie, D. Kemp, F. G. Stewart, F. W. F. Sellars, R. P. Stevenson, George MacPherson, W. S. Elder, J. B. Linn, R. Innes, J. Smith, R. Simmonds, C. Stanley Price, C. Robinson, J. Stewart, the Rev. Dr. R. Scott, Messrs. A. B. Scott, A. B. Price, N. Wilks, W. A. Cruden, H. Morrod, J. Forrester, E. R. Stakelam, John Main, A. Y. Graham, J. V. Macdonald, J. R. Davidson, and W. G. Nicoll, Lieut.-Col. Collie, I.M.S., Messrs. N. Maughan, J. W. Mackinson, J. P. Mackeson, Ashby Mitchell, John Anderson, R. H. Brown, N. C. Barstow, D. MacDonald, J. Herbertson, W. B. Perrins, G. E. D. Langley, R. P. Scott, J. J. C. Paterson, A. M. Tod and P. H. Tough, Capt. J. Burns, Capt. J. Thomson, Mr. F. H. Pearse, the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Messrs. A. P. Stewart, J. B. Bennett, A. Forbes Smith, A. Gilchrist, A. H. Whyte, W. Turner-Green, T. Fraser, Alexander Cameron, T. Ormiston Chant, J. M. MacFarlane, T. M. Downie, J. M. MacDonald and G. R. Campbell, Capt. D. MacDonald, Messrs. A. E. Baird, S. R. MacDonald, R. Fleming, R. Stuart, Hector L. MacNeil, Laurie Hendry, Kenneth MacKenzie, P. W. Creswell, W. L. E. Aitken, J. N. Dunsmor, J. H. Hardie, A. Geddis, L. Volkart, W. M. Ross, Ralph Kidd, D. B. Binning, E. Edleston, G. Wittet, G. S. Hardy, Stuart C. Beaton, Milne Robertson, and J. Rothwell Allen.

THE TOASTS.

The Chairman, having given the loyal toasts, proposed "The Viceroy and the Land we live in." He said he was somewhat at a disadvantage in speaking to this toast as most of them would be. Bombay unfortunately had not had an opportunity of gaining a personal knowledge of His Excellency. It was three years since they saw him on the occasion of his landing, and they looked forward, therefore, with especial interest to his official visit next March, when His Excellency had consented to open the new Alexandra Docks. (Applause). They had to thank the Viceroy many for financial measures, which had been passed during his tenure of office. The most important measure was the Indian Companies Act. It was an Act which was meant to safeguard the investing public, and the special clauses which dealt with the doings of public companies met with universal approbation. Turning to the financial situation in Bombay he said that the Indian Specie Bank had received a severe set-back, and a further blow had been received that morning in the sad and untimely death of Mr. Chunilal Saraya. The failure of many badly-managed concerns and the general lack of confidence which had led to a general break-down of credit had made it imperative that there should be further legislation concerning banking. This was a question which appealed to Scotsmen as a nation of bankers. Legislation connected with banking was very difficult, because it could be reasonably contended that good banking was the result of good management and no legislation in the world could ensure good management. The general opinion in Bombay was that legislation was necessary as regards Swadeshi banks. They were in their infancy in their westernised form, and they needed a helping hand from Government to keep them in the true course. He hoped special cognisance would be taken of the great danger, which existed at present, in the ability of any small shareholder to file a petition in the High Court for an examination into the bank's affairs. This laid a bank open to the very grave danger of losing its credit. No such petition should be entertained unless supported by one-third of the shareholders representing one-half the capital of the bank. The moral of the present crisis was that greater caution must be exercised all round. It was time that people who undertook the serious responsibilities of directors, should realise the obligations, which they had entailed. (Applause.) It was high time that managers and directors should concentrate their energies not on high dividends but on the prosecution of sound business, on the building up of an adequate reserve, and on the general strengthening of the company's business. (Applause.) The Chairman here referred to Government's efforts for agriculture, and to Lord Willingdon's breeding experiments, and advocated the extension of catttle shows. He said that in Bombay and Poona they were very keen on their horse shows but never thought of a cattle show, but he hoped something might be accomplished under the Governor's guiding hand. (Applause) He concluded with an allusion to the Alexandra Docks and to railway policy.

SCOTSMEN AS FIGHTERS.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael proposed H. M. Imperial Forces. He said the burden of the defence of India was no lighter now than it had ever been in the past. He was glad to think that Scotsmen had never been backward in sending out men to fight for the Flag overseas, and it was a source of special gratification to them that in filling up the post of Commander-in-Chief the authorities had chosen a Scotsman who had so splendidly upheld the name and fame of the army in India. (Applause.) He added that Bombay had every reason to be proud of its volunteer force. It might be said of some of its officers that they had mistaken their vocation and should have been soldiers. But in the present condition of things, when unfortunately it was not recognised as the duty of each citizen that he should train himself to arms, it was probably better that men like Col. Dunlop and Col. Hill-Trevor should use their influence amongst the young men of the city.

Captain Lumsden replied with a cheery disquisition on civilian hospitality, which he said made the sailor's life in the East a happy one.

"THE PIOUS MEMORY."

The toast of "the Pious Memory of St. Andrew" was then proposed by the Chairman and drunk according to convention in solemn silence.

After this the Rev. R. M. Gray gave "the Land o' Cakes." Their critics, he remarked, said that the further they got from Scotland, the more Scotsmen loved it. Scots were willing to accept the irony for the sake of the truth underlying it, namely, that there was not a Scot worth the name whose heart did not beat faster when his thoughts turned towards Scotland. "There are no stars so lovely as the Edinburgh street-lamps." The speaker with genial humour introduced several standard Scottish jests. The city of St. Mungo, he reminded his audience, was a place where the Jews can't live, and there was not a Scot, he added, on St. Andrew's night who would not feel that his native place was a place of unique importance in the earth. (Laughter.) He concluded with an eloquent appreciation of the Scottish temperament extolling it for its generosity and romanticism.

GREETINGS.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal then read a series of greetings from other gatherings of Scots in various parts of the East. These included messages from Imperial Delhi, Calcutta, Cawnpore, the Central Provinces Club (Nagpur), Nowshera, Rangoon and others.

To all the principal gatherings in India the Bombay Scots sent the following:—

"Bombay Scots send heartiest greetings, and wish ye a braw brecht necht the necht."

The Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop gave the health of "the Guests," and referring to His Excellency said his many successes in the field of sport were but precursors of equal successes in the field of politics and administration. (Applause.) He mentioned Lord Willingdon's captaincy of the Eton cricket team and his subsequent appearances for his University and for Sussex. He was also, he said, the founder of the Eastbourne Fox-hounds and the winner of many point-to-point races. His Excellency, he read, had recently shown a Jersey bull which was judged champion in its class, and he hoped he would have similar success with the experiments which were going on at Ganeshkhind where he had imported cattle from Sind. Finally Lord Willingdon had not forgotten the claims of defence; he had served for 25 years in the auxiliary forces of England and was now honorary colonel of the Bombay Light Horse and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. (Applause.) The speaker also alluded with appreciation to the presence of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, the brilliant educationist of European reputation who had come to Bombay to set their educational establishments in order. (Applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor in reply chaffed Mr. Dunlop for having mugged up his past deeds in "Who's Who." Fortunately he added, he had not raked up the whole of his past or there might have been more serious revelations. (Laughter.) He thought the guests all agreed that Scotsmen were very good fellows. At any rate now that they had had, accompanied by national music, the national food, they would say they were the best fellows in the world. But he must say, to speak with perfect honesty, that in certain Scotsmen he had found certain qualities which he did not appreciate at all. Mr. Gray had told them that Scots were canny. From his personal experience the Scotsman had a canniness and a persistent pertinacity, which would strike terror into an adversary who did not agree with him. One incident in his life which he always regretted occurred some eighteen months before he became Governor of Bombay. The Prime Minister asked him if he would look after the Scottish Department in the House of Lords. He accepted and regretted. He found himself in the position of a rabbit being pursued by ferrets from all directions. (Laughter.) Noble lords who sat on the other side pursued him persistently and relentlessly with questions on all sorts of points relating to Scotland, and he as a mere Englishman passed many sleepless nights and miserable days. (Laughter.) They would ask him about licenses of sheep-dogs in the Outer Hebrides, they were peculiarly interested in the settling of crofters in the Highlands, and peculiarly anxious to know if they were going to be settled on the top of Ben Nevis. (More laughter.) During all this the chairman of committees,—an old friend of his, a Scotsman, but with a sense of humour—would say in a whisper whenever he got up to reply "Freeman, where is your kilt?" This generally almost paralysed him, and he found it almost impossible to answer the various conundrums addressed to him. (Loud laughter.) He was glad to feel that he was now among Scotsmen under entirely different circumstances His Excellency paid a high tribute to the work which Scotsmen had done in colonisation. In Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, they would find that in the main Scotsmen had been the pioneers of the colonisation of the British Empire. They were the people who had stood the racket, had had the rough times and the hard work. Much was due to Scotland and Scotsmen on that account. (Applause) He had travelled a good deal and had lived for a certain time in most of His Majesty's colonies and it was perfectly clear to him that in this part of the British Empire the work of the Empire was more delicate, more responsible and at the same time more interesting and engrossing than it was in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions. They were all in India for a particular purpose, it might be industrial, commercial, military or administrative, and they were all in India for a certain time. Let them remember that each had to do his bit of Empire building and he asked that they would all co-operate by consideration and courtesy, and it might be by unselfishness, to secure that good feeling and cordial relationship between ruled and rulers which should exist in every part of His Majesty's Dominions. (Applause.) His Excellency concluded by saying he had enjoyed himself very much and he hoped they would invite him again.

"THE LASSES."

Mr. Binning humorously proposed "the Lasses," whom he classified as the wee lasses, the braw lasses and the auld lasses. Mr. Alister Forbes, on behalf of "the Lasses," responded.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal proposed the health of the Chairman, who made an appeal for funds for the Scottish Orphanage, and the healths of the Hony. Secretaries having been drunk the toast list was concluded.

The company then broke up, although very many remained to witness an exhibition of Highland dancing by the Cameron pipers and others.

CELEBRATION AT CALCUTTA.

A RECORD ATTENDANCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

A record number of nearly four hundred Scotsmen attended St. Andrew's dinner to-night. M. F. H. Stewart, of Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., presided, and His Excellency the Governor and Sir Reginald Craddock were the principal guests.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said that, when the Viceroy would come to Calcutta next month, he would be received not only with the respect due to His Majesty's representative in India, but with the honour they all pay to a brave man. Regarding the congestion of the port, he spoke with emphasis. By a rough calculation, he said, the present deadlock costing each of the seven principal Home lines which use inadequate jetties and docks regularly an extra steamer a year, £25,000 a piece, without any additional income therefrom Other regular ocean lines are sustaining similar losses, while the outside tonnage and our great costing and far Eastern trade which caters for more or less half the commerce of the port, have also to face them in a varying degree.

DEAREST COURT IN BRITISH INDIA.

He said:—I dare not venture to compute the enormous loss incurred. Calcutta is very much the dearest port in British India, and from statements contrasting out and home voyages to Calcutta and Bombay and Karachi combined, it would appear that the expenditure on port dues here is enormously higher than in Bombay and Karachi. Combined with that the time occupied on this round voyage is fifteen per cent more and necessary disbursements also about fifteen per cent. more, while the claims here for shortage and damage to cargo are three times greater than on the other side of India. All this reacts on the whole trade of Calcutta. The total sum of money required during the next a half dozen years under the three main heads—railways, waterways, and port.—is approximately fifteen crores of rupees or ten million pounds sterling.

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Is it too much to ask the Government of India, in its own interest, to give the magnificent hinterland its natural outlet through Calcutta? I honestly fear that, if the expenses of the Calcutta port art any further increased without a simaltaneous improvement, part of our natural trade will be diverted to our cheaper rivals. This is indeed already happening, and a decade hence, when we put our house in order at enormous cost, it will be impossible to whistle for it back again.

We are grateful to Government for what they are doing for our railways, though, of course, we ask for more. We shall be grateful to them if they develop our waterways, and most of all, perhaps, shall we be grateful if they help us with our port. As plain business men, we want their care and sympathy expressed in cash terms, and we want our statesmen to recognise that shipping and goods cannot supppt all the capital, interest, sinking funds and maintence charges, but that part at least of such expenditur should be regarded as a state investment from which a return must be expected at a later stage.

AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 29.

There will be no observance of St. Andrew's day here to-morrow outside the churches. In recent years the usual dinner held at the United Service Club had been superseded by an elaborate function given by officers of the Cameron Highlanders, but as this regiment leaves Bangalore for Poona to-night the day is to pass unobserved by the festive gathering of the clans.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has just made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the headquarter fund of the Indian branch of St. John Ambulance Association.

The conference of the locomotive and carriage superintendents of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held at Simla on December 1.

LORD HARDINGE'S TOUR.

VISIT TO OLD BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT BANKIPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, SORO, Nov. 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Cuttack yesterday morning.

The Viceroy was met at the station by His Honor Sir Charles Bayley, Lieut-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Fisher, Commissioner of Orissa, Mr. Le Mesurier, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Cobden Ramsay, Political Agent.

His Excellency shook hands with the Lieut-Governor, who then presented the Feudatory Chiefs and title-holders who were present on the station platform. His Excellency then inspected the guard-of-honour composed of a company of the Black Watch with band and colours. This fine body of men, under the command of Captain Kedie, had travelled all night from their headquarters in Calcutta, and owing to their train being three hours late had only arrived twenty minutes before the Viceregal special. The time was sufficient however for every man to get into full dress and turn out on parade, a performance on which they deserve to be congratulated.

After the inspection Their Excellencies walked to the motors, in which they proceeded to the Commissioner's house escorted by thirteen men of H.H. the Lieutenant-Governor's Body-guard. As soon as breakfast was finished, the party motored to a pandal about a mile from the house under which a Durbar was held. At the far end of the pandal, which was decorated in purple and yellow, was a dais on either side of which were seated the feudatory Chiefs. These were presented to His Excellency in the following order.—Maharaja of Sonpur, the Raja of Bamra, the Raja Bahadur of Gangpur, the Raja of Bonai, the Raja Bahadur of Dhenkanal the Raja of Kandpara, the Raja of Daspalla, the Raja of Talcher, the Raja of Hindoal, the Raja of Athmallik, the Raja of Ranpur, the Raja Bahadur of Athgarh the Raja of Tigiria.

His Excellency then presented to the Maharaja Baikuntha Nath De the sanad of the title of Maharaja and to Rai Bahadur Mona Mohan Rao, Rai Bahadur Upendra Nath Ghosh, Rai Sahib Jogesh Chandra Rai and Rai Sahib Ramnath Mohant, the sanads of their respective titles.

ADDRESS FROM DISTRICT BOARD.

As soon as the presentations were concluded Mr. Scroope, chairman of the District Board read an address. After expressing thanks to His Excellency for visiting the ancient and historical capital of Orissa, Mr. Scroope said the people of Orissa realised the great importance of sanitation and appreciated the supply of pure water in the rural areas and in the city. The Municipal Corporation in this respect was unremitting in its attention in regard to the cleanliness of the city and the digging of wells. Various other questions such as water-supply, street lighting, and sanitation, engaged its attention but the financial position of the Municipality did not enable them to undertake any large projects. A scheme for water supply was being drawn up and it was hoped that the Government would help to carry it out in due course. His Excellency then replied to the address and the members of the District Board of Cuttack and the Municipal Commissioners were then presented.

The Durbar concluded with another address presented by the associations of the Orissa division. The Raja of Kanika, who read the address after welcoming His Excellency to the capital of Orissa mentioned that although Orissa had been under British Rule for more than a century the people of Orissa had never before had the

VISIT TO GAYA.

BANKIPORE, Nov. 29.

The Viceregal special arrived at Gaya at 9-45 this morning and His Excellency was met on the platform by Sir Charles Bayley, whose train had gone on ahead after leaving Cuttack. His Excellney, Sir Charles Bayley and the rest of the party visited the Bodh Maya or sacred temple, dedicated to the worship of Buddha, a distance of about 8 miles from the town. A return was then made to the pandal where the Viceroy, Lady Hardinge and Sir Charles Bayley were garlanded. Before returning Their Excellencies went to another pandal where they were met by the Rajah of Amawan and partook of some light refreshments.

The Viceroy's train left Gaya at midday and arrived at Bankipur at 3-30 this afternoon.

ARRIVAL AT BANKIPORE.

BANKIPORE, Nov. 29.

The Viceregal train arrived at Bankipore at 3-45 p.m. The train was drawn up outside the station opposite a large shamiana in which the Durbar was held. There were present to meet Their Excellencies on the platform Sir Charles Bayley and Lady Bayley who, after shaking hands with the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, introduced to Their Excellencies Sir Robert Scallon, commanding 8th Division, General May, commanding the Presidency Brigade, and their staffs. The various civil officers who were present on the platform were then introduced, including Mr. Gait, Mr. W. Maude, Mr. Walsh, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. White, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Oldham, Commissioner of the Patna Division, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Mcpherson, Mr. Ali Imam.

An address of welcome from the Bihar Landholders' Association was then read by the Maharajah of Gidhaur. The members of the deputation then handed to His Excellency silver casket and were in turn presented to the Viceroy.

An address from the members of the District Board was next read out by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahai.

A concluding address was read by Babu Nareswar Sahai on behalf of the Commissioners of the Patna Municipality.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

His Excellency then made a lengthy joint reply to the three addresses.

The Viceroy in reply said: "There is so much in common in the three addresses which you have just presented to me, that I feel sure you will not think me wanting in courtesy if I do not answer them separately and will accept the remarks which I have to make as my reply to them all."

His Excellency then referred to the explorations in great centres of ancient civilisation of Taxila in the Punjab and of Patalliputra in Bihar, and said: "The excavations, for which Mr. Baran Tata has so generously provided the means and which the archaeological department is carrying out on his behalf have not yet had time to advance far, but they have yielded enough to show that the Royal Palace of the Mauyas was no phantasy of the Chinese pilgrim who described it in such glowing terms and that mubh of it and of many another civic building of those times may yet be resurrected from their graves."

Continuing, His Excellency said:—"To long as your Association and its members maintain the high ideals in regard to the treatment of the tenentry indicated in your address they cannot fail to receive from Government the consideration due to the representatives of such an important and influential class as the landholders of Bihar."

Addressing the members of the District Local Board, His Excellency said: "I learn with pleasure of the appreciation of the action of Government in transferring to district boards in this and other provinces the full proceeds of the local cess. By this grant the district boards of the provinces will benefit to the extent of 23 lakhs per annum while the grants from the Imperial Government to this and other provinces, aggregate £530,000 sterling (or eighty lakhs of rupees) per annum. The position of district boards throughout Bengal, Behar and Northern India will thus be enormously improved and with greater financial independence a great impetus should be given to local self-government.

Addressing the members of the Patna Municipality, His Excellency said.

I may remind you that grants of 10 lakhs non-recurring, and of 3 lakhs recurring have recently been given by the Imperial Government to the Government of Behar and Orissa for urban sanitary works; a grant of Rs. 33,000 per annum has also been given to the province in order to assist Municipal bodies in the re-organisation of their sanitary services. This includes, I understand, a subvention towards the appointment of a qualified health officer in Patna Municipality. I have learnt with pleasure from a recent resolution of your Government that these grants have removed to a large extent anxiety on the score of individual financing, water supply and drainage schemes, and have rendered possibly a real advance in the improvement of urban sanitation. I have no doub that you will continue to receive generous assistance from your local Government towards the scheme of improvement which must be undertaken in order to render your city worthy of its new position and dignity."

The darbar was then closed.

A procession was then formed and left for Government House. The road was lined by detachments of the 48th Pioneers, 93rd Infantry and the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders who also formed a guard-of-honour in from of Government House. Before entering the grounds, the procession went round the maidan where Their Excellencies received an enthusiastic welcome from a large crowd. Immediately on arrival Their Excellencies had tea and then proceeded to a garden party given by the Marharaja Bahadur Darbhanga, was which attended by the civil and military officials of the district and many notable Indian gentlemen. The band and pipers of the Highlanders played during the evening. His Excellency returned to Government House at about 6-45 p. m.

To night there is a State dinner after which His Excellency will hold an informal investiture.

WELCOME AT ORISSA.

SORO, Nov. 29.

In reply to the address presented by the Orissa Associations; His Excellency said: You now form an integral and important part of the now province of Bihar and Orissa and I trust that you will take an ever increasing pride in that fact, I readily recognise that in your association with Bihar some drawbacks and some inconveniences may be unavoidable, but while you will recognise that Patna is the obvious site for the first university to be created in this proulnces you may rovit assured that your Government will take every care that the educational interests of Orissa do not suffer.

AN INFORMAL RECEPTION.

BANKIPORE, Nov. 30.

Last night, after dinner, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge held an informal reception at which the Viceroy invested Colonel Hickley and the Hon. Rai Sheo Shanker Sahay Bahadur with the insignia of the C.I.E. and Raja Harihar Prashad Narayan Sinha of Amawan with the *Khillat* of Raja. Before breakfast this morning the Viceroy inspected some of the treasures of the Khuda Baksh Library which were brought over to Government House by Mr. Khuda Baksh, son of the great founder and collector.

At 10 a. m. His Excellency left Government House by motor to visit the site of the proposed Patna University. His Excellency proceeded from here to the house of Mr. P. C. Manuk passing en route the proposed site of the new Government House and Secretariat.

Her Excellency returned from here to Government House, while the Viceroy motored to the house of Mr. Oldham, the the Commissioner, which is situated on the banks of the Ganges. The party walked down to the river through Mr. Oldham's garden and went on board the "Eagle" where Lady Bayley, Mrs. Gait, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Maude, Colonel Sir James Roberts, and H. H. the Maharaja of Dharbhanga were waiting. Ten minutes steaming down the river brought the "Eagle" to a waarf opposite the Temple Medical School and the Bankipore General Hospital, which were visited. The next place visited was the Patna College about 200 yards further down the stream. From here a shorts motor drive took the party to the Behar Engineering Schol which is under the charge of Mr. Waliford.

Lunch was taken on board while the boat steamed up stream, and at 2-30 p. m. His Excellency returned to Government House. The idea of visiting these various schools and colleges by way of the river was a very happy one, and the trip was much appreciated.

At 5-30 p. m. His Excellency motored to the house of the Maharaja of Gidhaur, with whom he took tea, leaving at 6 p. m. to attend divine service. Lady Hardinge also attended the service.

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THE Bombay Gazette

Monday, 1st December, 1913.

LAWLESS COUNSEL.

An epidemic of lawlessness and of irresponsibility is affecting various parts of the British Empire. When reckless speeches and incitements emnate from men of high position, greater violence of utterance is to be expected from lesser lights of politics. So with Mr. Bonar Law in Dublin inviting the Government to prosecute him and Sir Edward Carson, we have Colonel Hickman, a soldier and member of House of Commons declaring at Dudley, that "he did not care tuppence" whether the Secretary for War took action against him, and that "he had interviewed twenty-six officers in London yesterday, who wanted to serve Ulster." It is quite evident that if there should be serious trouble in Ulster, it will be entirely due to outside incitements, in which the politician who expects to be one day Prime Minister of England, is actively participating. No man with any real perception of the teachings of history could draw an analogy, as Mr. Bonar Law did, between the revolt of the American Colonies and the threat of the Ulster minority to resist Home Rule by force of arms. The American Colonists were without a voice in the administration; they were subject to the arbitrary dictates of statesmen whom they could neither influence nor dismiss. The opponents of Home Rule, on the other hand, have had more than a quarter of a century wherein to convince the electors of the United Kingdom that the establishment of an Irish Parliament, as advocated by the Liberal Party, would be fatal to the British Empire. At several General Elections the voters emphatically declined to consent to Home Rule. But in the course of time a change in their attitude towards the question supervened, and at the last three appeals to the country large majorities in its favour have been returned. This is the situation with which Mr. Bonar Law and his coadjutors are confronted, and no one who has a first hand acquaintance with English politics is ignorant of the fact that at each contest the electors were solemnly warned by the Unionist leaders, as well as by lesser lights of the party, that votes given to the Liberals were votes given for Home Rule. It is the depth of fatuity, therefore, to argue that Home Rule was not before the country at the last General Election. We are not concerned now to discuss the merits and demerits of the proposal to establish an Irish Parliament at Dublin. A far greater issue than that is at stake. The whole problem of Parliamentary government was raised when the leader of the Opposition took his place by the side of Sir Edward Carson and endorsed the sinister doctrine that any party in the State which disapproves of legislation passed by Parliament, after submission to the electorate, has the right to take up arms to resist it. If Mr. Bonar Law possessed an ounce of statesmanship, he would realise that he is treading the path which leads to the abyss. And it is his party which stands to lose most by the substitution of Civil War for the battle of the polls. For our own part, we have sufficient confidence in the collective common-sense of our fellow-countrymen at Home to believe that the Irish question will be solved without bloodshed But should this desirable consummation be effected, it will be in spite of the efforts of Mr. Bonar Law to render a peaceful settlement impossible. It is almost incredible that a responsible politician should indulge in the cheap threats and tawdry rhetoric that characterised the Dublin speech. Unfortunately for Imperial interests, however, Mr. Bonar Law does not possess a monopoly of irresponsibility. We have had this fact brought forcibly to our notice in India within the past ten days, though there are faint indications that the protests that have been made against the tactics resorted to here are beginning to bear fruit.

THE DEATH OF MR. CHUNILAL. THE death of Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, which came with tragic suddenness, removes a remarkable figure from the financial arena. The dead financier had stood prominently in the limelight during the past few weeks, and even those who may have questioned his methods will not gainsay his never-failing courage, his capacity, and his abounding resourcefulness. The demonstrations which greeted him when succeeded in securing the withdrawal of the petition for the winding-up of the Specie Bank bore testimony to his personal popularity and to his financial prestige. The fact, however, that on his death that institution found it necessary to place its affairs in the hand of the Courts, shows in a striking manner that in the public mind its prosperity was dependent upon his association with its administration. Bombay has had enough and to spare of the dramatic in finance during the past fortnight, and it is to be hoped that there are no more sensations in store. But, whatever the immediate future may bring forth, the year 1913 will be a period of bitter memories in the history of the city.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT. THE premature death of Mr. Henry B. Lynch recalls his ascent of Mount Ararat, a feat achieved by very few. The mountain on whose top Noah's Ark is traditionally believed to have rested is looked upon with reverential awe by the people of the neighbourhood, who no matter whether they are Christians or Mahomedans, Armenians or Turks or Persians, firmly believe that nobody could reach its summit, which to them is both sacred and secret. A ruler of Persia once offered a large reward to any one who should climb the mountain; but it remained unclaimed. Until recent years, indeed, it was difficult for enterprising outsiders to induce residents of the locality to accompany them in their ascent. Mr. James Bryce, who himself successfully ascended Mount Ararat wrote: "At this moment I am persuaded that there is not a person living within sight of Ararat, unless possibly some exceptionally educated Russian official in Beivan, who believes that any human foot since Father Noah's has trodden that sacred summit." The first to ascend this awe-inspiring mountain of seventeen thousand feet, was Dr. Parrot, a Russo-German professor, who, in 1829, persuaded three Armenians of the locality to accompany him. His account is perfectly clear and its truth has been confirmed by later observers. But he was disbelieved not only by the people of the neighbourhood, but by several men of position in Russia and elsewhere, because his Armenian companions, declared, on being examined that from the place they had reached they had seen much higher tops rising above them—quite an imaginative assertion prompted by their superstition. Sixteen years later Dr. Abich met with a similar experience, for his Armenians too turned round on him when asked to make a deposition, and solemnly declared that much more lofty mountains were to be seen above the point they had attained. A Russian General, Chodzko, went up in 1850, with a large Survey party and stayed on the summit for three days; and six years later when a party of Englishmen ascended, the people assured them that the mountain was inaccessible. When Mr. Bryce, after completing his ascent, went to see the head of a famous Armenian monastery at the foot of the mountain, his interpreter introduced him to this venerable archpriest as an Englishman who had ascended to the top of Massis, as Ararat is called by the Armenians. The holy man smiled sweetly and said: "No, that cannot be; no one has ever been there. It is impossible!" The famous Alpinist, Douglas Freshfield, had gone to the summit years before Mr. Bryce, who has been followed by only two or three travellers, Mr. Lynch being the last. During his journey to the Caucasus and Armenia in 1893 he climbed this famous mount of the Ark in September, reaching it by the South Eastern route which approaches it from Russian territory, the route taken by Dr. Abich and Mr. Bryce. Mount Ararat is singular among famous mountains also in this, that it is the meeting point, the corner-stone of three great Empires. The dominions of the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Shah of Persia meet there, converging on this huge point round which cluster the traditions of several nations.

Notes of the Day.

The telegram describing the troubles between the military and the civil population in the little Alsatian garrison town of Zabern, shows that the differences arose out of the description of the townspeople by a German lieutenant as "Alsatian vagabonds." Marvellous to relate the lieutenant was punished. It is generally the civilian who is punished when difficulties with officials arise in Germany. Only a few weeks ago a photographer, in Breslau, was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for insulting a policeman "by staring at him in a vexatious manner."

Those who are about to leave this land of heat and sunshine for winter at Home, with its varying days of rain and darkness, frost and brightness, will be interested to learn that the weather experts there forecast a hard winter. But the possibilities of difference between forecasts and realisations are very great, even in the case of prognostications from Meteorological officers, though it is true that there has not been a severe winter at Home for a long time, and that one is about due. Meanwhile the papers by the mail tell us that November raspberries grown out-of-doors were on sale at Covent Garden and were realising 1s. 3d. per small basket, an illustration of the mildness of the season.

The accounts of the annual changes in connection with English mayoralities are particularly interesting this year. The significance of Mayor's Day is apt to pass unseen and it is too rarely remembered that the peaked hats, fur-trimmed robes, and massive maces are the last relics of pomp and pageantry on which in olden times justice relied for its authority. Among the occupants of Mayoral chairs now, we learn, there is a 'Varsity man at Oxford, a man who does want to be Mayor at Peterborough, a clergyman at Marylebone, a working man at Grantham, and, strangest of all, a coloured man at Battersea. But it is disappointing to read of the cases in which two well-known firms dismissed employees who had been elected Mayors, on the ground that the duties of civic officers are not compatible with business calls.

The Greeks are obviously giving a warm welcome to the British and French squadrons which have arrived at Piraeus, and the Greek newspapers are recalling the battle of Navarino, which was fought over 86 years ago. The allied fleet under Codrington, which practically annihilated the naval forces of Turkey and Egypt on that occasion, consisted of French, British, and Russian vessels. Three-fourths of the Turkish and Egyptian ships were destroyed either by the attacking fleet or by their own crews, and the loss of life on the side of the defeated was very great. On the other side, the British lost 75 killed and 197 wounded, the French 43 killed an 83 wounded, and the Russians 59 killed and 139 wounded. The Greeks have good reason to think of this battle with gratitude, since it prevented their complete subjugation by the Turks, and won for them their independence.

It was generally understood that the Nobel Prize for Literature had been awarded to Mr. Rabindranath Tagore. But it would seem otherwise from a resolution passed by the Kalighat People's Association: The resolution was "proposed by the Chair and carried with acclamation that this Association gratefully accepts the Nobel Prize of Literature awarded to India and the East—the land of Valmiki, Vyasa, Kalidass, Joydeb, Kabir, and a thousand others, through their illustrious brother "Rabi Babu" and now that the West appreciates the East, and now that the Rabi (Sun) of India has dispelled the darkness of ignorance from the vision of the West, and has so brilliantly shone there and shown its people the heavenly inner beauty of India whereas, the West has bowed its head in admiration and has made it court the love of India, this Association prays that the odious dictum of Rudyard Kipling may safely be thrown out of India, in spite of his being so great a poet as to be a predecessor of our go-between Tagore in having won the world's most Nobel Prize. The Bengali poet should feel highly honoured by the title "go-between Tagore".

The frank manner, in which Lord Willingdon told a story at the St. Andrew's Dinner which was all against himself and all in favour of Scotsmen has settled his popularity among the Scottish community in Bombay. Scotsmen love a little joke against the Sassenach; when the Sassenach tells it himself it is an especial luxury. This was one of several cheery incidents at a very pleasant dinner, for this St. Andrew's dinner was thoroughly well done, and like its predecessors was an example of Scottish powers of organisation. The haggis that "great chieftain of the pudden race" was brought in with due pomp and circumstance, the pipes bravely skirling. It was carried by a braw piper but alas, he had great difficulty in keeping it from rolling against the pit of his stomach. This necessitated that the piper should be relieved of the dish when it reached the head of the table, and it was placed before the chairman, who was gay in scarlet and tartan, by the impious hands of a Goanese waiter. The incident seemed to pain the piper, but we trust it was not a serious *contretemps*, and at any rate it was the only discordant note in an entire evening of true Scottish harmony.

MILITARY MATTERS.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is understood that a change is in contemplation in the method of entry into the Indian Army, and that it is more than likely that the Unattached List will be abolished. If this is done, the Indian Army will have to recruit its officers by transfer from British regiments as of old and from the Officers' Training Corps, and possibly from University candidates. The War Office have for some time realized that under the present system, so far as can be judged by competitive examination the intellectual pick of those who enter Sandhurst are earmarked for the Indian service; hence the reason for the contemplated change. How the change is likely to benefit the British service, is a little difficult to understand. Whatever may be the avenue of entrance to the Indian Army, it will attract candidates and compete with the supply for British regiments. A percentage possibly of those who join British regiments in the hope of transfer to the Indian Army may remain, either from choice or from necessity, if they fail to get what they want. But, a much larger number will find it impossible to remain, for financial reasons, when hope of transfer is finally closed. There is no reason to suppose that the commanding officers of to-day will regard with any more favour the birds of passage making a temporary resting-place of their regiments than did their predecessors in the days of probationers for the Staff Corps, nor will the frequent changes amongst the subalterns make for efficiency. The change will also affect the number of competitors for Indian service There are a considerable number at every Entrance Examination, whose parents allow them to compete only on the chance of their passing sufficiently high to get the choice of the Indian service. These will be eliminated, as their parents are not, or do not consider themselves to be in a position to finance them for some years on the chance of their being appointed to a vacancy in the Indian Army, with the alternative of having to give them a fresh start in some other line after a lapse of three or four years. So long as any direct road is open by which candidates can make certain from the start that they will get the Indian Army there will be a ready supply of the best to present themselves, but if there is no certainty there a proportion will be diverted into other channels, and these will be for the most part the men best fitted to compete for other openings in other words the best educated. On the face of it, therefore, the rumoured change is not likely to be of much advantage to the British service, and may slightly affect both the numbers and standard of the competition for the Indian service. The bed rock bottom of the matter is this—that if the War Office wants to attract candidates for commissions in the British service equally with the Indian Army they can only do it by a readjustment of the pay and pensions to the cost of living. The classes from which in the past our officers have chiefly been drawn is year by year becoming less able to afford to have their sons dependent on them after their education has been completed. The altered conditions demanded by efficiency on modern lines has made the Service less attractive to those whose financial independence made the question of emoluments of no consideration. Lord Haldane said truly that we want the best brains of the country in the Army; but neither he nor his successor seems to have realized the impossibility of getting the best of anything without paying the market value.

UMPIRING.

The difficulty of getting good umpiring at manoeuvres is one which is always cropping up. Whether at Home or in India after every concentration of troops for manoeuvres the question is re-considered, and the umpire rules modified and re-drafted, whilst the number of officers employed under the Chief Umpire increases steadily from year to year. Despite, however, the very large additions made to the Umpire Staff in recent years, it frequently happens that unreal situations develop, and there is no umpire at hand to put matters straight. It seems to have grown into an axiom that, no casualties to speak of can happen in the absence of an umpire, and that all fire being therefore innocuous, both sides can go on regardless of all military probabilities, till an umpire turns up, when nothing short of the most drastic measures will restore a semblance of reality to the position. Regulations which are now being issued aim at making the regimental officers responsible that the absence of an umpire is not taken advantage of to carry out movements which in real warfare would be impossible. How far this new arrangement will work remains to be seen. The method once in vogue by which, in the absence of an umpire, the two senior officers with the opposing forces met and discussed the situation when things were coming to an impasse, seldom led to very satisfactory results. Each was convinced that by the rules of war he had been justified in all he had done, and remained unshaken in that belief till the arrival of an umpire—and after. The new rules assume that modern training should make an officer at once realize when, by his orders, he is erecting an unreal situation, and that he should forthwith endeavour to extricate himself and his men from the difficulty in some method which would bear investigation, and not try to cover his blunder by some heroic but impossible manœuvre. Incidentally, as an inducement to him to play the game the full responsibility for unreal developments is to be borne by the officer whose neglect of the principles of war gave rise to the situation, and is not to fall upon the nearest umpire because he was not on the spot to intervene in time. Despite certain altruistic tendencies there is much in the new pronouncement that is sound, and it will be interesting to see how it works out in practice. Is the influence of modern military education sufficiently strong to dominate the national trait and teach the British officer when he is beaten? A large proportion of the unreal situations at manœuvres are the direct result of the spirit which has often turned the scale in our favour on real battlefields. As in the use of cover so also in the matter of accepting the situation, it is possible to go too far.

FRENCH ARMY CORPS.

Following on the proposed issue of a loan of fifty-two millions sterling, the French Minister of War has now brought forward for sanction a proposal for the creation of a new Army Corps. The aim of this measure, which will raise the total number of French Corps to 21, is to simplify the organization of the forces on the frontier which have recently been strengthened and redistributed to cover the Luxembourg gap. The new corps is to have its headquarters at Epinal and to be composed of a division taken from the seventh and another from the twentieth Corps. These corps have at present three divisions each and the redistribution will have the effect of bringing them into line with the other corps, and reduce them to a strength more suited to the organization. The large loan which is being raised will, it is understood, be devoted to increasing the security of the Eastern and North-Eastern Frontier, and to providing the latest types of hevy guns. At the same time a still further increase is being made to the French Navy. In view of the fact that the naval tactics of the European Powers generally, and Germany and Italy in particular, are based on squadrons of eight vessels of identical type divided into two divisions, the French divisions are no longer in accord with modern tactics, and the Council of Marine has decided to commence the construction of four ships of the Lorraine type in January with a view to bringing the French Divisions up to the necessary strength. A year later, in January 1915, four more homogenous vessels are to be laid down of a new type, the details of which are not yet finally settled. An increase to the number and radius of action of the dirigibles attached to the French Naval bases in the Mediterranean is also foreshadowed.

SWITZERLAND'S POSITION.

Ever since the Agadir incident of 1911, public opinion in Switzerland has been exercised on the subject of a possible starving out of the country by prolonged warfare between the countries that surround it. Many suggestions to meet the case have been put forward, but none so strikingly novel as that put forward by the *Berner Tageblatt*, to the effect that Switzerland should undertake to take charge of all the sick and wounded on all sides in the event of hostilities in which her neighbours were engaged on the understanding that the military necessities of the combatants were never to be made an excuse for restricting or interfering with the import of food stuffs across their frontier into Switzerland. Such an undertaking, the *Tageblatt* considers, given to the four Powers would ensure all that Switzerland requires and prove the strongest possible guarantee for the maintenance of her neutrality. It is certain that Switzerland will be secure from invasion when it serves as an ambulance station for all the belligerents.

The general comments locally on the suggestion are favourable, though it is in some cases characterized as Utopian—at all events at present. It remains to be seen whether the Federal Government see fit to sound their neighbours on the subject, and if they do, what view the four Powers will take of the suggestion.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Churchill sounded no uncertain note in his speech at the Guildhall on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's banquet, and foreshadowed an increase in the Naval Estimates next year. It is, however, understood that the new estimates will show a decrease compared with the expenditure for this year, having regard to the heavy supplementary estimates which will be brought forward when Parliament meets to cover the excess expenditure of this year. It will be remembered that the amount to be expended this year was calculated on a not very hopeful forecast of what progress could be made in construction owing to present and anticipated troubles in the labour market. Luckily, the result has not justified the forecast. Naval construction in private yards has made considerably greater progress than was anticipated in the spring, and the amount earned by the contractors will by March, be much in excess of that provided in the estimates. In addition to this the acceleration of the three ships, Resolution, Romillies, and Revenge, rendered necessary by the rejection of the Bill by the Senate caused a heavy expenditure not provided for last spring. This also will have to be arranged for in the Supplementary Estimates. The air service also has cost more than was anticipated. As Mr. Churchill remarked at the Guildhall we were slow starting but are making up now for lost time. Since the original estimates were presented, very great progress has been made in the attempt to catch up the Powers who realized earlier the value of the new branch of naval preparation. Not only has the equipment of the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps been strengthened beyond the limits which were at one time considered to be attainable immediately, but orders have been given for nearly a dozen airships of various types, new stations have been established on the coast, work has been undertaken in connection with the great dock near Chatham Dockyard and the Navy has taken over the small army airships. All these items will go to swell the supplementary estimates, and make a record total for the year's naval expenditure.

RECRUITING EXPEDIENTS.

For some time past the War Office has been allowing a shilling a day to men on furlough in consideration of their wearing uniform with a view to attracting recruits. A further experiment is now to be tried in the same direction. Each man going on furlough will be supplied with specially printed post cards in a cover. These will bear the address of the recruiting officer for the district in which the soldier is spending his furlough. If the soldier finds a man desirous of enlisting, he communicates the fact by sending one of these cards to the recruiting officer. If the recruit is enlisted, the post card filled in with details is sent to the soldier's commanding officer, who on that authority draws and credits to the soldier the special recruiting reward in his next monthly account.

The committee of the Royal Automobile Club have passed a resolution expressing the opinion that it is desirable that in the event of war calling for the mobilization of the Territorial forces in this country, the club should be handed over to the London County Territorial Association or analogous body for use as a general hospital. It is unlikely that should the occasion occur any opposition will be raised by the members to giving effect to the resolution of the committee. Nor is the Automobile Club likely to be alone in its action.

ALLEGED FLOGGING OF COOLIES.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF A CHARGE.

"ENTIRELY FALSE."

CASE DISMISSED AGAINST SIR DUNCAN MACKENZIE.

THE GENERAL ACCUSATIONS.

AFFIDAVITS FILED ON BOTH SIDES.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 30.

The hearing of the case against Lir Duncan Mackenzie was most exhaustive and lasted a week. Sir Duncan was found "not guilty" on all counts, which were framed under the Indian Immigration Act, and discharged.

The Magistrate was unable to accept the evidence of the six complainants and their witnesses, as they had been proved in cross-examination and by the documentary and oral evidence of the defence, to be prevaricating on all the material points of the allegations.

The Crown was supported on behalf several complainants by twenty or more witnesses, but in every instance the defence proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the charges were false. In addition to coloured witnesses, the defence called several well-known farmers.

The Magistrate complimented the counsel on the painstaking way the case had been conducted on both sides. He said it was perfectly apparent that the charges were were not founded on fact. He had not the slightest hesitation in finding that the series charges of flogging and neglecting provide full rations were entirely false on two out of three occasions. When it was alleged that Sir Duncan Mackenzie had compelled complainants to work on Sundays it was proved beyond doubt that Sir Duncan was away from home and that his house was locked up. Never once had Sunday work been performed by them with the exception of two hours milking, to which they had never demurred and which was necessary work.

The Magistrate advised Indians that if they were ordered back to the service of Sir Duncan Mackenzie they should go without demur and not in future make such charges unless they were true.—Reuter.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 29.

Sir Duncan Mackenzie was charged before the magistrate of Lion's River Division yesterday, on eighteen counts of ill-treating the Indians in his employ. It was alleged by the Crown that he worked them on Sundays, supplied short rations and flogged them on the slightest provocation. The magistrate said he was unable to accept any evidence of six of the complainants as they were prevaricating on all material points. It was also shown that Sir Duncan Mackenzie supplied better food than was required by statute. He had never worked Indians on Sunday, except to milk cows.—Reuter.

[Sir Duncan Mackenzie is a well-known public figure in Natal and is commandant of the Natal Carabineers.]

DURBAN, Nov. 29.

The Police have arrested 365 Indians in the Umhloti Valley, where the coast strike originated, also a hundred in the Zululand coal area. Sixty Indians have struck at Greytown.

General Smuts, who has arrived in Durban, has conferred with Brigadier-General Lukin, Chief Justice Binns and other officials.

MORE CHARGES OF FLOGGING.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 28.

Affidavits are now being filed charging certain whites with flogging Indians on a northern property in Natal.

The principal affidavit sworn by a free Indian asserts that the man in question with eight or ten natives forced open the Indians' premises after the latter had refused to work and flogged them with sjamboks and sticks. The Indians, five of whom, it is alleged, were rendered unconscious, were kept in close custody.

Affidavits are being prepared completely denying the above allegations.—Reuter.

A "CARNIVAL OF VIOLENCE."

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The South African newspapers continue to criticize Lord Hardinge's speech. The *Cape Times* says it might have been expected that the Viceroy would advise the Indians to halt in the carnival of intimidation, violence and riot, into which they have been misled. Such expectations were rudely disappointed. The *Cape Times* deprecates peremptory utterances by the Government of India or any intervention by Whitehall beyond friendly advice based on a fuller knowledge of India than the Ministers of the Union possess.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The All India South Africa League announces that Lord Crewe has consented to receive a deputation of Indians on December 1 on the subject of the situation in South Africa.—Reuter.

UNIONIST PARTY HOLDS OFF.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 29.

In response to the earnest appeal of Sir Thomas Smartt not to hamper the Government at the present time, the Unionist Party Congress has refrained from discussion on the Indian question.

A motion in favour of inviting a representative of the Government of India to visit South Africa with a view to solving the problem was accordingly withdrawn.

Sir Thomas said the Government must not think that the Unionists would do anything to hamper them at the moment when a settlement was perhaps being reached. He urged the Congress not to pass any resolution in that connection, however apparently innocuous it might be.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 29.

P. K. Naidu, Dukhee and N. S. Naik, the most prominent leaders of the Indians, have been arrested on the charge of inducing indentured Indians to leave their employment. Naik was arrested while in the middle of a speech exhorting Indians to continue passive resistance, but while adopting peaceful methods.—Reuter.

SHOOTING FATALITIES.

MORE REPORTS TO MR. GOKHALE.

DELHI, Nov. 30.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. West, dated Durban, Nov. 29:—"Facts about my arrest are: a number of strikers arrived at Phoenix on Saturday last stating that they feared for their lives and asking for food and protection. Immediately telegraphed the facts to the Magistrate, adding that the strikers were willing to be arrested. To this I received no reply. On Tuesday I communicated with the Minister and Chief Magistrate, suggesting that the strikers should be allowed to remain at Phoenix until the disturbances were over and the Government took charge of them. The Minister replied that the fear of ill-treatment was unfounded and that, if the strikers returned to work, they need fear no discomfort. That same afternoon I was arrested and charged with harbouring strikers under the Indenture Law. I am now on bail, and the case is coming off on Tuesday next. The strikers were removed from Phoenix by the police. Others came reporting brutal assaults. I personally investigated the matter and we are laying a charge against the manager. So far two Indians have been shot dead at Espingo and six at Blackburn. Several others have been dangerously injured. An official report states that the Indians furiously assaulted the police. I am investigating."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROTEST.

APPEAL FOR ENQUIRY AND INTERVENTION.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall to protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. The meeting was very largely attended and was of a most representative character, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis having mustered in very large numbers; with a sprinkling of European ladies. Considerable enthusiasm was shown, and ladies from Ghatkoper, Bandra, Santa Cruz and Andheri came to attend the meeting. Among those present were Lady Petit Mrs. Aga Muchul Shah, Lady Pherozeshah Mehta, Mrs. Dehdusti, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Jamnabai Sabbai, Mrs. Budruddin Lukhmani, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. Carmichael, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. Shirazee, Begum Dilsad Sahiba, Mrs. Stanley Reid, Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, B. A., Mrs. Manibehan Gajjar, Mrs. Ramabai P. D. Pattani, Mrs. Hamid, Mrs. Manjlabai Laud, Miss Cursetji, Miss Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mrs. Row, Dr. Miss N. H. Joshi, Mrs. Kalvanti Motiwala, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Baji Gowri Munshi, Lady Vithaldas, Mrs. Gulchanabbai C. Mehta, Mrs. Hansraj Pragji, Mrs. Ramkuverbai, Mrs. Mangalgowri Setalwad, Mrs. Hormasji Wadia, and several others.

On the motion of Mrs. Sunderdas Naranji, seconded by Lady Jagmohandas Varjeevandas and supported by Mrs. Aga Moochoolshah, Lady Dinshaw Petit was elected to the chair.

ADDRESS BY LADY PETIT.

Lady Dinshaw Petit, in the course of a long speech, regretted that occasion should have been given for a meeting like this. The question had reached a critical stage and the telegrams that appeared daily in the newspapers showed that the situation in South Africa was becoming more and more complicated and unless higher powers intervened, the prestige of the Empire would suffer and the feelings of India would receive a shock. The South African Indians had resorted to the extreme measure of passive resistance when every other remedy had failed. They did not clamour for any political rights but merely asked for ordinary decencies of life, in short, they claimed to be treated as human beings in a civilized manner. Even the elementary laws of chivalry had not been respected by the colonists in their policy towards the Indian community. The poll-tax of £3 had driven some helpless women to a life of shame, and the recent decision given by the Supreme Court of Natal had deprived the Indian women, whose marriages had been performed according to non-Christian rites, of their rites as wives, and their progeny had been consequently exposed to the infamy of illegitimacy.

The President then moved resolution which was carried unanimously thanking the Viceroy for the stand he had taken on behalf of their countrymen.

Lady Mehta then moved a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the sufferings to which the Indians in South Africa are subjected and admiration for the great self sacrifice, courage and patience which Indian women were showing.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade then moved a resolution, which was approved, emphatically protesting against the harsh laws to which Indians are subjected by the Union Government and particularly against the interpretation of "monogamous marriages" as marriages celebrated only according to the rites of a faith which forbids polygamy, with the result that Indian women are exposed to grave dishonour and Indian children to the infamy of illegitimacy; the resolution also asked that the allegations of barbarous treatment should be investigated.

The next resolution prayed for the intervention of the Imperial Government while another resolution praying Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Her Excellency Lady Hardinge to use their personal influence to secure a speedy removal of the grievances of the Indians

On the motion of Mrs. Pattani a large and representative general committee, composed of many European and Indian ladies, was appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the South African Indian Fund started in Bombay. Miss S. M. Cursetji and Mrs. J. B. Petit were elected honorary secretaries, and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, treasurer.

Subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 5,700 were announced as having been received.

P. & O. COMPANY

RISE IN EXPENSES CAUSES ANXIETY.

ACCELERATED PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company have declared a deferred dividend of six and a half per cent., making, with a bonus of five per cent., a distribution for the year of fifteen per cent.

The report says the directors in no way take a gloomy view, but feel that there is a deep cause for anxiety in the rise of expenditure, and say they will also have to face a new mail contract and freight market depression.—Reuter.

We are informed by the Bombay Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co. that his Managing Directors are arranging to accelerate the transit to Marseilles of their Homeward Mail steamers from the beginning of the New Year and that commencing with the departure of the "Salsette" on the 3rd January 1914 an arrival at Marseilles at noon on Fridays will be aimed at. This will accomplish a voyage of 13 days to Marseilles, 14 days to London via Marseilles by rail, 19 days to Plymouth by sea and 20 days to London by Sea.

This improved service will doubtless be greatly appreciated by those passengers who travel via Marseilles, as they will arrive in London on Saturday afternoons instead of on Sundays as has hitherto been the case. To those who have a leaning towards the journey by Sea all the way, a transit of 19 days only to Plymouth or 20 days to London will doubtless prove attractive.

TRAIN COLLIDE.

27 PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

ROME, Nov. 30.

An express from Rome to Naples yesterday collided with a goods train at Ceccano station owing to a pointsman's error. Six third-class passengers and the pointsman were killed and twenty injured.

THE ULSTER "ARMY."

DEVOLUTION WELCOMED BY UNIONISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Colonel Hickman, M.P., speaking at Dudley, said he was proud to be a rebel alongside Sir Edward Carson. He did not care "tuppence" whether Colonel Seely took action against him. He had interviewed twenty-six officers in London yesterday, who wanted to serve Ulster.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at an overflow meeting at Dublin, yesterday, said that if the Government proposed a further system of devolution, putting Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen on the same footing, the Unionists would gladly consider the proposal with an open mind.

There was a mob of thousands outside the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and much rowdyism ensued. Eggs and stones were thrown and revolvers fired. A woman was shot and had to be conveyed to hospital, a man who had been at the meeting was chased down Sackville Street, and beaten with sticks. He boarded a tram from which he was pulled off, cut and bleeding.—Reuter.

NAUSEOUS HYPOCRISY.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Holloway in reply to Mr. Bonar Law, said that a section of Tories were using Ulster to check social reform, when they pretended they were out to shed their blood for religious freedom. It was a piece of a nauseous hypocrisy. To those sincerely anxious to seek peace and insure it in Ulster, they would extend the hand of good-will and fellowship, but to those who were using the fears of Ulster to fight their own selfish battle, he would say that if the fight begins, he would guarantee it will not be on one side.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE ARMY.

FIVE QUARTERMASTERS TO BE CHARGED.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The War Office announces that five quartermasters will be court-martialled as the result of the investigation into the alleged bribery and corruption in connection with the Army canteens.

The quartermasters, are Honorary Major Walker, Guards Depot, Honorary Captain Fowles, Irish Guards, and Honorary Lieutenants Burton, 4th Hussars, Potter, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Armstrong, Norfolk Regiment.—Reuter.

MHE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

POSITION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

British Rear-Admiral, Sir Christopher Cradock, though senior officer, has notified the American officer, Rear-Admiral Fletcher, that he wishes to subordinate himself in co-operating with the American forces in Mexico. This evidence of friendliness has been received with gratification in Washington.—Reuter.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

SOFIA, Nov. 30.

King Ferdinand has returned after a prolonged stay in Vienna, thus disposing of the rumours that he was about to abdicate.

M. Poincare has accepted Bulgaria's proposal to arbitrate in the case of the Bulgarian soldiers still detained by Greece. The latter has not yet replied to the proposal.—Reuter.

GIRL STUDENT'S MURDER.

THE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

ALLEGATION AGAINST GUARD RETRACTED.

The trial of the man Sukku for the murder of Miss Mona Murphy, a young lady student who was on her way to Lucknow by train on Sept. 4, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday at Allahabad.

The assessors returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to death, the sentence being subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Gopal Das, railway police, said that when he had, with others, finished searching the dining-car, the accused came up and said loudly: "What are you searching for, the guard has murdered Miss sahib. I know the full details." On hearing this witness got down from the car, he caught the hand of the accused, who said at once, "Don't arrest me. Don't arrest me. It was for this reason (fear of arrest) that I was unwilling to say anything of the murder."

Sukku added that after the murder the guard sahib had put all the garments of Miss sahib wrapped in a blanket. Witness suspected the man and brought him to the police-office. The accused said "I must go away tomorrow. I have a case on at Gorakhpur." Witness searched the accused and found a few pice on him. He found a silver bangle in four pieces tied in his zenana dhotie. The zenana dhotie was bloodstained when taken off.

Here the accused stated to the Court:—"This is the man who at 4 a.m. caught me in the Mousafirkhana" and tutored me to say that I had come from Gorakhpur and had seen the guard committing the murder." Witness denied these charges categorically. He said he saw the accused for the first time on the platform when he came out of No. 1 up train at 9 p.m. He did not recognise the accused as a friend of an acquaintance.

ACCUSED AND THE GUARD.

Cross-examined, witness said that at the police station he asked the accused what the matter was and the accused said: "I started from Gorakhpur. Miss sahib was alone in the carriage. At Domingarh the guard sahib had a conversation with the Miss sahib, also at Saiganwa. This took place again at Khalilabad. When the guard sahib used to approach Miss sahib, she used to rebuke the Guard sahib." Witness then asked "How did you know this?" The accused said, "I used to look out through the window or get down from my carriage to see this tamasha, and watching this tamasha, I arrived at Basti." The accused continued, "From Basti I went by that train and when it reached beyond, guard sahib came to my carriage and brought the garments of Miss sahib tied in a blanket and threw them into my compartment. I thought guard sahib had killed Miss sahib and had put the clothing into my compartment to entrap me. When I came nearly to Bashnan I jumped from the train. Because I was witnessing the tamasha, the guard sahib selected me to entrap." Witness added that he was not present when Mr. Cotton recorded the statement of the accused.

A number of other witnesses corroborated the previous evidence. The accused's relatives were also examined in connection with his movements and also as to clothes. The report describing the condition of the carriages was filed. It was observed that the brake-van, dining car, and bogie, had no continuation footboards.

The statement of the accused before the lower Court was read. The accused said he did not recollect anything of what he said to the lower Court, as he was suffering from nueresthenia at the time. There was also read over the accused's statement made to Mr. Cotton, but Sukkhu denied having made this statement.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

The Court:—How then did Mr. Cotton write this statement?

The accused:—Police gave me drink and "charas" and made me to make this statement. Gopaldas and other Police sipahis told me I would be made a Government witness. "You will get reward and so will we." This is why I made the statement.

Now hear your statement of September 9, and say whether it is correct?—I did not make any such statement.

Then how was it written?—I was not in my senses. I don't remember what statement I made. I ran up a tree in Fari. I used to run about like a madman. They chained me.

Have you anything to say?—I never went beyond Basti. I passed the night at Basti. I made all those statements at the suggestion of Gopal Das and other constables, to become a Government witness. So when Collector Sahib came, I told him I had been tutored in the G.R. Police lock-up.

In jail lock-up on September 9?—I was not in my senses and must have given answers as I was asked. I saw no one commit murder. I was beaten and so made all those statements.

Did you see the guard put in the bundle into your carriage?—I did not see him do this.

Are the dhotie, the zenana dhotie, and the koorta yours?—This zenana dhotie is not mine. A man never wears a zenana sari. This koorta is not mine. I have not worn a koorta since "Ghait" last. How can a poor man like me own a koorta? This other dhotie is neither mine nor my father's.

Have you any witnesses to produce?—Yes.

The prosecution case was then closed.

Sukku was put several questions by the Judge. But he denied the charge and said the statements he made incriminating himself were made while under the influence of drugs administered by the police in the drinks and while he was not in his senses.

Mr. Ram Balli, pleader for the defence, did not call any witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Wallach addressed the court for the prosecution remarking that the posture of the deceased was such that the Civil Surgeon as well as other witnesses formed the conclusion that she was murdered in her sleep and medical evidence was that there was no attempt at an outrage. The station-master and guard got slight marks of blood on their sleeves when entering the carriage. These were shown without delay to responsible officers and the allegations which had been made by the accused against the guard had been withdrawn. The down train from Gonda arrived late, at about 7 a.m., on September 4, and the accused had travelled in it. The fact of the murder had become public property and was being discussed by various passengers. The accused, in an excited manner, rushed to Messrs. Burt and Allum, shouting that he knew who had committed the murder and that it was the guard, and that he and some other mochies travelling with him had seen the guard commit the deed. The accused's answers to the Basti police appeared o unsatisfactory that he was at once searched, when, wrapped up in a zenana dhoti which he was wearing, was found the bangle which Miss Murphy had been wearing ten hours previously. Although the accused had originally given the magistrate an explanation as to how he got possession of the bangle he had since denied that he was found in possession of it.

INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS.

His present story was that he had never seen the guard commit the murder and place the bundle in his carriage, but the accused boldly asserted that he had made those statements on the Basti platform on the morning of September 4 at the instigation of the police who produced the bangle. No explanation was forthcoming from the defence as to how the bangle came to be in Basti, unless the accused had made several statements which were inconsistent and not worthy of credence. The posession of the bangle so soon after the murder, coupled with the unexplained recovery of the accused's property on the line and from bundles of the deceased's property, was conclusive evidence of the accused's guilt, and this evidence was greatly strengthened by the knowledge displayed in the accused's statement on the morning of September 4 which showed such perfect knowledge of the bundle and its contents which was then unknown a Basti and was recovered at Gonda in the condition described by the accused at Basti.

PLEA FOR THE DEFENCE.

Babu Ram Bally, defence pleader, addressed the court remarking that the motive of gain could not be urged if the accused took only the bangle and left the long gold chain and other property of value. The Government Advocate had suggested that the murder was committed in fourteen minutes, but the accused would have had to leave his carriage, get into the second class compartment, raise four windows, murder the girl, then clean himself, make up his bundle, and disappear. Could these seven separate acts be committed in fourteen minutes? The second class carriage was at a distance from the third class carriage in which the accused was travelling and had no continuous footboard. Counsel questioned whether one blow of the kookri could have killed the girl. It was at least proved that the accused was out of his mind when he made the statement to Mr. Cotton.

A second address on behalf of the defence was made by Babu Bhagwan Sahai and its purport was to throw the onus on to the Guard.

The found the accused guilty, and the judge condemned him to death, subject to confirmation of the sentence by the Allahabad High Court.

UNIONIST DIFFICULTIES GONE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at a luncheon at Dublin, said Mr. Asquith's speech had evidently given satisfaction to the Premier's followers. "It has also given satisfaction to me." (Loud cheers.)

It seemed a complete acceptance of Mr. Redmond's orders of "Full steam ahead." If so, the difficulties of the Unionists were gone. (Cheers.) It was impossible for Mr. Asquith to have had a mandate on the subject of Home Rule, continued Mr. Bonar Law, when at the time of the election none had any idea as to its provisions.

The American rebellion, said Mr. Law, was over the application of an unjust principle. To-day's injustice to Ulster was ten-fold greater. He emphasised the fact that at the time of the Spanish War in the XVIII. Century, when bonfires were lit, Walpole kept his head and said, "They are ringing the bells to-day. They will be wringing their hands to-morrow." (Cheers.)

Sir Edward Carson followed. He affirmed that his reply to Mr. Asquith was that he would never be intimidated by the Government. (Cheers.)

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law spoke again this evening. He said if the Government thought they were entitled to dragoon Ulster, why did they not stop the organisation now in progress, which was daily becoming stronger? Why did they not arrest Sir Edward Carson?

It might be said, continued Mr. Bonar Law, that he was endangering Sir Edward Carson's liberty without risk to his own. Then, he repeated that he was ready to give the Government the right to prosecute him also.—Reuter.

AN ASSASSIN'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.

A court-martial has re-tried Mustapha, one of the assassins of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, and confirmed the death sentence.

It is believed that the Porte will refuse the Russian demand for the surrender of Mustapha on the ground that Mustapha was also convicted of other non-political murders.

Azim Bey, Prefect of Police, whose dismissal Russia demands, has been appointed Vali of Adana.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

DEATH OF MR. CHUNILAL SARAIYA.

FINANCIAL SENSATION IN BOMBAY.

PETITION TO WIND UP SPECIE BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

DIRECTORS' DISCOVERY ON OPENING SAFE.

Rs. 60,000 TO MEET SATURDAY'S CALLS FOR Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, manager of the Indian Specie Bank, died about half-past seven on Saturday morning at his house at Bandra, the death being due, according to the inquest verdict, to heart disease.

A great sensation was caused in Bombay and there was a big rush of depositors to the bank when it opened at ten o'clock No money was paid, however.

About noon a petition was presented to Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court on behalf of the directors for the winding-up of the bank. It was stated that demands had been expected that day for one and-a half lakhs of rupees, and that the bank held in cash only Rs. 60,000.

The petition was accepted and Dec. 16 was fixed as the date of its hearing. In the meantime Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed Provisional Liquidator and he went to the bank, closed its doors, and took charge.

Bombay was startled early on Saturday morning by news of the death of Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, manager of the Indian Specil Bank. Only a few hours later it became known that the directors had decided to petition for the winding-up of the bank, that a provisional liquidator had been appointed and that the bank had been closed. Thus recent events in the banking crisis have followed one another with dramatic suddenness. Only a few days ago, when the examination of officials and directors of the Bank began, the keenest anxiety was felt for its future. A dayor so later the Courtagreed to allow the petition for its winding up to be withdrawn, and the Bank was commended by the judge for its gallant fight against adverse circumstances. Then, without warning, after an illness of ten minutes only, the principal actor in the drama died. Once more the whole aspect of the bank's affairs changed, its doors were closed again, and the views which are taken of its position are gloomy. Surely an unequalled sequence of incidents!

Mr. Chunilal's residence was at Bandra, and it seems that when he went home on Friday evening he appeared to be in his usual health. He made no complaint of feeling unwell and retired for the night at his accustomed time. In the morning he arose early in order to take the walk which was customary to him according to his doctor's advice. He had a weak heart, and gentle exercise daily on his rising from bed had been prescribed. Accordingly on Saturday he was up at five o'clock and some time later he went out. When he had returned he bathed and after this ordered his chota hazri. He was sipping his tea between glances at his newspaper and apparently had intended to do a good morning's work before leaving for his office in Bombay. He had ordered pens and ink to be brought to him so that he might answer the letters, which he had received by the previous day's mail from England. However, before he could commence these he was taken ill. He complained of pains in the chest and of a difficulty in breathing. He was assisted from his chair to a couch, and Dr. Banaji, whose house adjoins that of Mr. Chunilal, was immediately summoned. The doctor reached the house in two or three minutes, but by that time the patient was already sinking, and within ten minutes of his first complaint that he was ill, he had expired.

His medical attendant, Dr. D'Monte, and also Dr. Kothare arrived soon afterwards, and they all examined the body. They declared that death was to heart due failure.

THE NEWS IN BOMBAY.

In the meantime the news spread through Bombay with surprising rapidity, anda rumour immediately became current that Mr. Chunilal had committed suicide. This was repeated with some persistence, but later information from Bandra proved it to be baseless. It appeared that Mr. Chunilal had suffered from a weak heart for some time and it was easily intelligible, after the mental strain and worry which he had undergone during several weeks that heart failure was eventually induced.

As the news spread through the city people hurried to the bank from all directions. Naturally there was an anxious feeling as to the future of the bank in view of such serious tidings and depositors were desirous first to verify them and secondly, if possible, to withdraw their deposits. In any event Saturday was known, to be likely to prove a day of strain to the bank, as fixed deposits amounting to a lakh and a half were due to expire, and in view of the general uneasiness it was anticipated that few, if any, of them would be renewed.

STRANGE SCENE AT THE BANK.

Accordingly depositors and others who were actuated by mere curiosity quickly gathered in the large compound of the bank. To the same place also came all the brokers from the Share Bazaar. As the latter was so close to the Specie Bank, it was practically deserted and no business was done. Around the bank the scene was a strange one. By ten o'clock the compound was full of people standing in knots of two or three waiting on events. Over them all was a strange hush altogether unaccustomed to an Indian crowd. No loud voices were raised in heated argument or declamation, but those who spoke at all spoke in awed and nervous whispers. Many were silent.

At the same time, although the doors of the bank were open, the clerks were idle at their desks. They were constantly besieged by enquirers asking when it was intended to begin paying depositors, but to these the invariable reply was that in the absence of a manager and also the principal assistants who were consuing the directors they had no instructions and could do nothing. They counselled the people to wait as they were doing and see what would eventually be the outcome.

ACTION OF DIRECTORS.

All this time the directors of the Bank were in conclave at the house of Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, who is the chairman of the board. Another meeting had been held on the previous evening at the Bank when Mr. Chunilal assured the directors that plenty of money would be provided to meet the demand which was expected for one and a half lakhs. However, Mr. Chunilal's assistant, Mr. Parekh, had that morning come to Sir Vithalda's house before office hours to tell him that there was only Rs. 60,000 in the Bank. In face of this situation the directors were immediately summoned to the house and they at once decided to petition for the winding up of the bank. Accordingly instructions were given to Messrs. Payne and Co. and about noon an application (as reported fully below) was made to this effect to Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court. As the result of this, Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed provisional liquidator, and about half past twelve he, with the directors, went to the bank and took charge. The first person to be seen by the crowd was Mr. Hormusji Vakil, the solicitor of the bank. He was immediately followed by Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Sir Jagmohandas Vurjivandas and the other directors, and they all entered the manager's room. The crowd made a rush to know what the directors had decided, but were turned back by the peons standing at the door. Mr. R. D. Sethna came almost on their heels and at once it was made known what the had happened and in a very few minutes depositors within the bank had left it, and the bank's doors were closed. At the same time the crowd outside began slowly to disperse.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY THREE DOCTORS.

The news of the sudden death having reached the Bandra Police, they immediately went to Mr. Chunilal's bungalow and enquiries were instituted to ascertain the cause of death.

Arrangements were made for holding an inquest and a *panch* (jury) was formed; amongst the jurors being Mr. Sorab Ratnagar, Mr. Fardunji M. Dastur, and Mr. Naoroji M. Mody.

The evidence of Dr. Banaji, Dr. DeMonte, and Dr. Kothare was recorded. Dr. Banaji was present when the deceased breathed his last, and stated that there was nothing to indicate suicide. Dr. deMonte was also of the opinion that death was due to natural causes (heart failure) and Dr. Kothare, the family medical adviser of the deceased, stated that the deceased had been under his treatment and that he had a week heart. He first complained of pain in the chest about six months ago.

The police and the *panch* after their investigations recorded a verdict of, "death from natural causes."

The body was allowed to be disposed of in the ordinary course.

The cremation of the body took place at the Bandra Ghauts. According to the custom of his caste, Mr. Chunilal's body was wrapped up in a rich shawl.

He leaves behind him a young widow of 20 but no issue.

APPLICATION IN THE HIGH COURT.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

The application for the voluntary winding up of the bank was made by the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, before Mr. Justice Davar. The court was crowded.

The learned Advocate-General said that his lordship must have heard of the death of Mr. Chunilal, manager of the Specie Bank, which took place at Bandra that morning. On Friday evening at a meeting by the directors of the bank, Mr. Chunilal had informed them that he had sufficient money at hand to pay the liabilities on Saturday morning, but after his death it was found that such was not the case and that only about Rs. 60,000 in cash was in the bank against liabilities of about Rs. 1,50,000. Under these circumstances, the directors thought it necessary forthwith to file a petition that the bank should go into liquidation and to ask for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

The Advocate-General then read the petition which was signed by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Jugmohundas Varjivandas, Mr. Purshotum Visram Manji and Mr. Charandas Chatarbhuj Morarji.

(Continued on page 8.)

FINANCIAL SENSATION.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

The petition ran as follows:—

The Indian Specie Bank (hereinafter called the company) was on the 17th day of November, 1906, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, the registered office of the company was in Apollo Street, Bombay. The nominal capital of the company is two crores of rupees divided into two lakhs of shares of Rs. 100 each. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up is seventy-five lakhs. The objects for which the company was established are as follows:—

THE BANK'S OBJECT.

(a) To establish and carry on business of a bank, whereof the head office or place of business shall be in Bombay with such branches or agencies as may from time to time be determined upon.

(b) To carry on the business as of banking in all its branches an departments including the borrowing, raising or taking up of money the discounting, buying and selling of and dealing in bills of exchange hundies, poorjas, promissory notes, conpoors, drafts bills of lading, railway receipts, warrants debentures, certificates, scripts and other instruments and securities, whether transferable or negotiable or not, the granting and issuing of letters of credit and circular notes, the buying and selling of and dealing in bullion and specie, the negotiating of loans and advances, the receving of money and valuables, on deposit or otherwise, the collecting and transmitting of money and bank securities, the managing of property and the transacting of all kind of agency bussiness commonly transacted by bankers; to engage in and enter into operation in foreign exchange, to make advances, to lend, to open cash credits on securities of debentures, stock or shares of or in any joint-stock railway or other companies subject to the following exception:—

That the company shall not make advances, lend or open cash credit upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the the security of immovable property or the documents of title relating thereto, and other objects set forth in memorandum of association.

The petitioners are shareholders of the company, holding 7,500 shares. They are also the directors of the bank. The petitioners find that the bank is unable to pay its debts. The managing director of the bank, Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, died suddenly this morning and the petitioners believe he has committed suicide. The bank officials informed the petitioners this morning that there was not enough cash in the bank to pay the debts which became due to-day. In the circumstances it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up.

REQUEST FOR AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Your petitionors, therefore, pray:

(a) That the Indian Specie Bank Limited may be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act; or

(b) That such other order may be made in the premises as shall be just.

Only on Thursday last, continued the Advocate-General, the directors had appointed Messrs. Ferguson and Company, auditors of the bank. Under the circumstances mentioned in the petition, the Advocate-General asked his lordship to accept the petition and appoint a provisional liquidator forthwith, and direct Messrs. Ferguson and Company immediately to make a report as to the position of the bank as was done in the case of the Credit Bank. Counsel also prayed for the usual order for advertisements. The name of Mr. R. D. Sethna was suggested as that of provisional liquidator, but if the Court found that his position and interests in other capacity conflicted with his interest as liquidator of the Specie Bank, then the Court might appoint any other person as liquidator.

The position, so far as the appointment of the liquidator was concerned, was in his lordship's opinion this: In view of the financial crisis in Bombay the Administrator-General had obtained the Government of India's permission to accept the office of a liquidator in case it was found that the official liquidator's interest conflicted with his interest as liquidators of other concerns. It appeared to him, his lordship continued, that sooner or later Mr. Sethna's interest as official liquidator would conflict with his interest as liquidator of Credit Bank, because after Mr. Jehangir Dalats insolvency, there were certain counter-claims and it was possible that Mr. Sethna would have to give it up.

The Advocate-General said that as far as his information went Mr. Sethnas interest did not conflict. At present they asked for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

The Advocate-General then read the affidavit of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersay in support of the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

PETITION ACCEPTED.

His lordship accepted the petition and fixed the hearing for Tuesday, December 16. An order was also passed as to advertisement to be published in newspapers. Mr. R. D. Sethna was the appointed provisional liquidator who was directed to take charge of all assets properties, books, papers, etc., of the bank and to recover all assets outstandings and monies due to the bank and to file suits if necessary to recover the same. The liquidator was further ordered to instruct Mr. Turner-Green or any other member of Messrs. Ferguson and Company (accountants) and Mr. S. B. Billimoria (accountant) to investigate the affairs if the bank and make a report on the position of the bank within a fortnight.

OTHER PETITIONS.

A few minutes later Mr. Captain of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, presented a similar petition on behalf of Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and another shareholder of the bank. These petitioners held ten shares of the paid-up value of Rs. 500 and were contributories to the extent of Rs. 500 also. They stated that the bank had suspended payment and was unable to pay its debts. His lordship accepted the petition and fixed December 16 for the hearing:

No order was made with regard to the appointment of provisional liquidator, but leave was granted to renew this application at the hearing of the petition.

An hour later Mr. Soorajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, on behalf of Hiralal Nihalchand and Vadilal Nagindas, presented the following petition:

The petitioners are the holders of 80 shares in the Indian Specie Bank. The bank has suspended payment to-day. The bank has on the whole suffered a loss of about sixty lakhs in silver transactions of Chunilal D. Saraya up to date. The bank has lost heavily in the loans advanced to some jewellers and in the *budla* business on Fazal and David shares. The directors of the bank have gone on paying large dividends and bonuses though it has really been suffering considerable loss every year and they are therefore unable to make good to the bank the amount spent for dividends and bonuses. The accounts of the bank have been examined every day by two of the directors of the bank and mostly Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey and Sir Jagmohandas Vrajivandas and Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo, and they must have known that the bank was gradually making heavy losses, which they ought to have taken proper care to prevent. The various balance sheets of the company from the year 1908 up to date are entirely false and misleading and were deliberately published with a view to conceal the true position of the bank. The petitioners say that if the affairs of the bank are properly investigated, the managing and other directors and other officers of the bank will be found to have acted negligently, if not fraudulently, and they will be found liable to make good to the bank all the losses accrued to it by reason of their mismanagement or negligence, and the shareholders will not be required to contribute anything further in the final winding up, and a substantial balance would be available for distribution amongst the shareholders.

His lordship made a similar order.

PEARLS FOR SPECIE BANK.

ORDER FOR DELIVERY OF PARCEL WORTH 20 LAKHS.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil, of Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared before his lordship in the afternoon and said that a parcel containing pearls worth twenty lakhs and addressed to the Specie Bank had arrived from London, but the Bombay postal authorities refused to hand it over until the Presidency Post Master received an order from the Court.

The Court suggested that Mr. Hormusji should make an affidavit.

An hour later Mr. Hormusji made an affidavit and obtained the necessary order for the delivery of the parcel.

After luncheon, when his lordship resumed his seat Mr. Captain, solicitor, again appeared and filed one more petition on behalf of Marnterno Nakoba Kadam, an employe of the Chief of Jamkhandi, praying for an order to wind up the business of the bank. The petitioner is a creditor of the bank in that he had deposited Rs. 10,000 last February for a period of one year.

His Lordship accepted the petition and fixed the hearing for December 16.

"THE FATHER OF SWADESHI BANKING."

A SKETCH BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

The sudden and untimely end of Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya has caused genuine regret in all circles, for the deceased was acknowledged to be an able and brilliant financier and an expert banker with intimate knowledge of the conditions of his profession. In Indian financial and banking circles his death may be said to have caused widespread and deep dismay. Of late he was much in the public eye, and the Indian Specie Bank, of which he was the Managing Director and in fact the life and soul, passed through a very critical time out of which it was generally believed that it had been safely brought out by his skill and tact. But that bank has not survived his death for even a day, and with startling rapidity the other directors have, of their own accord, closed the concern with the sanction of the High Court almost before the body of their dead colleague had been disposed of. These colleagues, too, in their petition to the Court rather uncharitably suggested that the deceased had died by his own hand; but that suggestion is disproved by the police inquest when competent medical evidence showed that the death was due to a natural cause. His family physician declared that he was suffering for the past several months from a fatty degeneration of the heart to which he at length succumbed. The worry and intense anxiety of the past several weeks naturally told upon his already weak heart, which gave way under the strain.

The late Mr. Chunilal was a little over fifty, having been born at Surat in 1862. His father died only last year and was a perfumer by trade, selling attar and other Indian perfumes in Surat, a fact which gave the family its surname of Saraiya, the Gujrati word for a dealer in perfumes, which the deceased also bore. After matriculating from his native city in 1880, he joined the Grant Medical College here as he was intended by his father for the medical profession. His college career was brilliant and he won several prizes, passing in the final University degree examination in the first class with honours in 1885. He was elected Fellow of his College and as such lectured there to medical students. Everything pointed to his making a reputation as a physician and he actually commenced medical practice in one of the most thickly populated Hindu districts of our city.

FIRST STEP IN FINANCE.

But he was fated to win renown in another field, and the turning point in his career came soon after his start as a doctor, when at the instance of his maternal uncle, the late Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, who was then assistant manager of the Bank of Bombay and was well known in banking and commercial circles, he joined the Indian staff of that bank as a shroff in its Indore branch in the middle of 1887. Mr. Ghelabhai had noted his nephew's bent for calculation and business, and took him into his own line predicting a bright career which in time proved true. Shortly after serving his apprenticeship at Indore, he was called to the head office in Bombay, where under his uncle's eye he rapidly gained knowledge and experience to such an extent, that on Mr. Ghelabhai's death in 1896 he was selected by the Directors to succeed him as head of the Indian staff. To his nomination some objection was made at the time on the alleged ground of his engaging in speculation on his own behalf in private, but it was overruled as he was considered the only man who could fill with advantage to the Bank the place of his uncle, whose strong point was an intimate knowledge of the financial position of those Indians with whom the bank had to deal by way of loans and other money transactions. Mr. Ghelabhai, who was highly respected by both Europeans and his own people and was towards the end of his career appointed Shroff of the Bank of Bombay by the Government, had imparted this indispensable knowledge of the inner state of the native financia world of Bombay and almost the whole Presidency, to his capable nephew and the directors found in him the most likely man to succeed their late head of the Indian establishment.

For nearly ten years Mr. Chunilal served the Bank of Bombay, justifying the directors' somewhat unusual choice, as he was only 34 at the time of his appointment, and as rumours of speculation were persistent against him. Even before his appointment to this high and responsible post, he had taken a prominent part in a large transaction of a speculative nature connected with the shares of the Sun Mill, but in spite of this bent for speculation, he proved a distinct success. The bank transacted business with Indian firms to the extent of over twelve crores during his time and on his recommendation, yet it suffered inappreciable loss over all these transactions such was his minute knowledge of his clients' ability to repay loans and such also was his loyalty to the bank.

SWADESHI BANKS.

In 1906 he conceived the idea of Swadeshi banks, when the Swadeshi movement originally started in Bengal was popular all over the country. That ignorant Indians were largely hoarding their gains was of course well known to many, but the deceased was one of the first to conceive that they could be induced to put their superfluous money into banks if they were managed by their own people in whose ability and integrity they could confide. Leaving the Bank, Bombay of he floated the first purely Swadeshi bank, the Bank of India, in our city, hoping to be its head manager. But after it was founded the directors objected to his being the manager of the bank and gave the post to a European offering him the next place, which he did not accept. His disappointment over the Bank of India

[*Photo by Bourne and Shepherd*

THE LATE MR. CHUNILAL SARAIYA.

was the origin of the Indian Specie Bank with which his name has been connected ever since, for he at once started another movement which resulted in the establishment of this bank at the end of 1906, with a nominal capital of two crores and a paid up capital of three-quarters of a crore. There was some difficulty in getting this capital together, as many of his friends and supporters had largely subscribed under his previous advice to the other bank. But still his tact and skill overcame this difficulty, and the Specie Bank was successfully launched. The bank has done much good no doubt during the five or six years of its existence by circulating Indian capital to the mutual profit of lenders and borrowers. The Bombay pearl market was much depressed a few years ago, and unless somebody came to the rescue the pearl trade seemed to be doomed. The deceased undertook the task, formed a syndicate to keep up prices and lent largely to the traders on the security of their stock which was then not allowed to be depreciated. He was successful in this and the pearl market recovered its balance in a short time re-paying all the loans advanced by his bank.

But there were many who doubted whether the formation of syndicates to keep up prices was legitimate business of a bank manager, and predicted that persistence in such methods would lead to ruin in the end. Still Mr. Chunilal persisted in his methods. Emboldened by the success of the pearl syndicate, he conceived the far bolder idea of the formation of the silver syndicate for cornering the silver of the whole world and thus raising its price and forcing the Secretary of State for India to buy it from them at its appreciated value. The story of this daring transaction has been only recently told and so need not be repeated. Suffice it to say here that Mr. Chunilal's name came into great prominence in this connection and he obtained almost world-wide notoriety. How far his bank is concerned in the gigantic silver business of the syndicate, or is concerned at all, remains to be seen.

Mr. Chunilal had undoubted genius for finance, like the late Mr. Premchand Roychand, who played such a prominent part in the financial crisis in Bombay of 1865, but like that famous man that genius was accompanied and spoiled in his case too by an overbold speculative bent.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF A COUNCELEER DENIED.

On his Lordship resuming the enquiry, the Hon. the Advocate-General said that, with regard to what Jaffer Joosub had stated in his evidence about Sorabji Dhondy, the latter emphatically repudiated the charge of having been bribed to resign his seat on the Corporation.

The Judge: Why did he resign then?

The Advocate-General: Owing to ill-health and bad eye-sight, he says, my Lord, on the advice of Dr. Smith and Dr. Duggon.

His Lordship remarked that the change must have been quite sudden, because he happened to resign on the third or the fourth day after the election.

The Advocate-General said he only mentioned it as Mr. Dhondy had addressed a letter to Messrs. Payne and Company requesting them to bring it to his Lordship's notice.

Jaffer Joosub was then called into the witness-box for further examination.

Mr. Talyarkhan, barrister, said he appeared for the witness and asked his Lordship if they had not sufficiently proceeded now to stop any further examination of the witness. His Lordship had often intervened and suggested that the examination of witnesses, and particularly this witness should not have been on the lines adopted by the Liquidator. Criminal prosecution was freely suggested and it was hardly fair to the witness to be subjected to such an oppressive and intolerant examination.

PROTECTION OF WITNESSES.—

His Lordship remarked that no witness who had been examined before him including counsel's client could complain of unfair treatment from the time that he entered the witness-box till he stepped out. His Lordship had given full protection to the witness. He was informed beforehand that whenever he did not wish to answer any question he might at once tell the Court and his Lordship would consider his objection.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the witness was examined, or rather cross-examined on matters which the liquidator already knew, and when his answer was received he did not know or could not say, he was shown books and vouchers and asked if it was not so.

His Lordship observed that the examination of witnesses was made with a view to find out if prosecution was possible, and it was but fair and quite in the interest of the witness that he should be given an opportunity to explain matters about which any doubt existed. The witness was treated with the utmost fairness by the Advocate-General and the Court, and no oppresive questions were put. But if counsel thought when he was there that certain questions put by the Advocate-General were objectionable, he might draw the Court's attention to it and his Lordship would then consider whether that question should be put to the witness.

Mr. Talyarkhan thanked his Lordship and said he was not in court on the previous occasion but he made his remarks from what reports he had received.

The examination of Jaffer Joosub was proceeded with and the Advocate-General reminded him of what he had stated on the last occasion before proing with his examination.

Have you looked into your No. 2 account?—I have.

With regard to the payment of Rs. 9,780 on January 11, 1911: you have stated it was proceeds of a bill of Macundrai Hiralal?—The books show that, but I don't say so.

These monies were paid off by other debts?—The entries in the books show that they were paid off in cash.

Can you suggest any other source, except Noormahomed's cheque of Rs. 8,000, of having Rs. 7,932 in your own account?—No. But Normahomed's cheque was not credited to my account. It was cashed.

LOANS TO "A PENNILESS MEN."

Witness then said that Noormahomed was a penniless man and yet large sums were advanced to him. The eight thousand rupees of Noormahomed's cheque was a part of the sum advanced to Noormahomed by the bank. It was the bank's money. Witness was then examined about the balance-sheet.

In the balance-sheet the current account was shown to be Rs. 7,11,245: out of this five lakhs and eleven thousand was fictitious, according to the account books. The balance was increased by mere paper entries; Mistry taught him that saying that many banks did it and it was not illegal.

The whole of the two thousand odd rupees shown as profit is fictitious?—I can't say.

The Judge: Did you make any profit at all?—Yes, my Lord. Without profit how could we go on?

The Judge: What, without profit you could not make a loss of Rs, 45,00,000?

Witness, continuing, said that he never interfered in the preparation of balance sheet. The clerical staff did it under the direction of Mistry, who instructed them.

The witness was then examined as to the effect of the entries which was that the loss of eleven thousand odd rupees was paid off by Hassan brothers. Witness admitted Hassan brothers paid that from bank's money. On seeing all the entries witness admitted the profit on the balance sheet would be reduced by Rs. 11,000. Noormahomed had no other money except what he got from other business he was doing and the loans he received from the bank.

PIONEER BANK.

PETITION FOR WINDING UP.

As the Court was rising for the day Mr. Jehangir Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, presented the following petition for winding up the Pioneer Bank, of which Counsel said, Mr. B. G. Gajiwalla, M.A., LL.M., was the manager.

The humble petition of Chainram Valiram of Karachi, Sindi inhabitant, now residing at Sitaram Building without the fort of Bombay and doing business as Valiram and Co:—

1. The above Pioneer Bank, Limited, hereinafter called the company, has been registered in Bombay as a banking concern with capital of rupees 50 lakhs divided into two lakhs of shares of Rs. 25. each and registered under the Indian Companies Act. The registered office of the company is situated at Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

2. The object for which the company was established was the usual banking business to be done by the company.

3. Your petitioner is one of the shareholders of the company, being the holder of ten shares on which Rs. 10 on each share has been paid up and Rs. 15 more per share payable. Your petitioner has been such share-holder for about eighteen months.

4. Owing to certain revelations that have lately been made, I made certain enquires and am informed and verily believe that most of the paid up capital of the above bank is bogus and paid up merely by cross-entries against loans given to the share-holders in may cases to the full value of the paid shares.

5. The following are some of the instances of such bogus floating of capital:—

(a) On the 16th of June, 1913, I am informed that Rs. 5,000 are alleged to have been received for 500 shares from one Keshav Salvaram Joshi and on the same day Rs. 5,000 are alleged to have beengiven to him as a loan on the security of the said shares.

(b) In August or September, 1912, one A. J. Vias was prosecuted in the Police Court for misappropriating a sum of Rs. 10,000. In order to show that he was a substantial party and that Rs. 10,000, were quite safe, he entered into a bogus transaction with the company; whereby the company lent to him Rs. 13,000 out of which they took up into the bank Rs. 10,000, by a book entry as if he has made a fixed deposit and out of the balance of Rs. 3,000 they credited Rs. 2,000 to him as having been received from him as application money for 10,000 shares and the remaining Rs. 1,000 was paid to him in cash. These Rs, 13,000 were given as a loan to the said A. J. Vias as an overdraft in his current account; although even at that time his current account was overdrawn considerably. As far as your petitioner knows the said A. J. Vias is not a man of any means.

(c) In the beginning of 1913, one Kanday a Hindu, was charged with misappropriation and was in police custody, I am told, for one night. In order to enable him to compound the matter, the manager of the above bank lent him on a Hundi Rs. 800, out of which Rs. 600 were again credited to him as a fixed deposit in the bank and the balance, Rs. 200, were credited to him as being Rs. 3 on 25 shares of the bank paid by him. On this fixed deposit receipt of Rs. 600, which was really not a deposit with the bank at all, the said Kanday borrowed moneys and paid off the party that threatened to prosecute him. Subsequently the mortgagee of the said fixed deposit receipt made a claim on the said receipt against the bank, which I am informed was dishonoured.

(d) In the same manner one Keshavlal Sha is alleged to have taken a thousand shares of the bank on Rs. 10,000 being debited to him as a loan on the same day. This man Keshavlal has become an insolvent and is now in civil jail and these moneys are practically lost to the bank.

(e) In the same manner one Ved, whose full name I am not able to ascertain, is alleged to have purchased 1,000 shares and Rs. 10,000 are lent to him on the same day against the said shares. The said Ved, I believe, is one of the directors of the said company.

(f) In the same manner one Khimji Tulsi took a loan from the bank and was allotted shares on the same day out of the said moneys.

(g) A similar loan was given against shares to one Nursey Tokersey who had taken up 30 shares and was given a loan of Rs. 600 out of which Rs. 300 were credited against the said 30 shares.

6. Your petitioner is given to understand that there are innumberable other transactions of this kind and that out of the shares to the extent of 7 lakhs of rupees alleged to have been taken up, more than three-fourths of the transactions are of a similar nature.

7. Four of the directors of the company, viz., K. B. Bhat, the said Ved, Jamnadas Harakhji and one M. N. Modi are heavily indebted to the company to the extent of about a lakh of rupees, and their liabilities have not been shown in any of the balance-sheet of the company.

8. One of the directors, Mr. Modi, has already become an insolvent and I am informed that no other director is a man of substance except Mr. Hiralal Karsondas, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court.

9. Although, as above mentioned, most of the loans are given to unsubstantial parties, not a single bad or doubful debt is shown in the balance-sheet. Since the very beginning of the company, the company, according to the balance-sheet, has always made a loss and has never made any profit.

10. The late manager of the bank, Mr. Aga Baig, is indebted to the bank to the extent of Rs. 5,000 but no steps have been taken as far as your petitioner knows to recover the same from him.

11. From the above facts your petitioner submits that the whole company is a bogus company and that the substratum of the company has already been lost through the above transactions and other transactions of a similar nature. Your petitioner believes from what he now learns that hardly one lakh of rupees have been subscribed by *bona-fid* eshareholders of the above company and as against that more than two lakhs of rupess have been given as loans on the shares of the company itself, all of which moneys are practically lost to the company.

12. Under the circumstances above mentioned your petitioner submits that it is just and equitable that such company should be immediately wound up.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays:—

(a) That the said Pioneer Bank, Limited, may be wound up by and under the order of this Hon'ble Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

(b) That in the meantime a provisional liquidator may be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the said company.

(c) And in the meantime this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to appoint auditors to look into the affairs of the company and report thereon to this Hon'ble Court before the hearing of the petition.

(d) That this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to make such further or other orders as may, under the circumstanees of the case, be just.

(e) That your petitioner's costs of this petition may be provide for.

Mr. Bhoolabhai Desai, barrister, appeared for the Pioneer Bank and asked his lordship to give the manager and directors of the bank an opportunity to show cause. If his Lordship would be pleased not to order the publication of advertisement until Monday when the matter might be heard.

His lordship accepted the petition and fixed the hearing to this morning.

CALCUTTA MARKET AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The market for coal shares opened with a fair amount of inquiry in evidence and with prices well maintained, although towards the close an ensier feeling prevailed, perhaps due to the reported death of Chunilal, the Bombay financier, which is expected to exercise a disquieting influence on the market, although of a temporary nature.

POSITION AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 30.

The report of the death of Mr. Chunilal, Managing Director of the Specie Bank, spread like wildfire here, and there was a tremendous rush in the Bhavnagar branch office for withdrawal of money, but the manager refused to make any payment. Great grief, anxiety and disappointment prevail, especially amongst the depositors and shareholders to several of whom the failure means total wreck. The deposits here amount to several lakhs.

THE KANDAHAR RIOTS.

GOVERNOR UNDER ARREST AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states:—Sardar Mahomed Usman Khan, Governor of Kandahar, has reached Kabul under arrest, and he will be tried there in connection with the recent disturbances at Kandahar. He is charged with extortion and also with issuing false farmans purporting to have come from the Amir. Certain tribal witnesses have been already examined regarding the outbreak.

The nephew of Shangani Abdul Kudus Khan has been appointed Governor of Kandahar.

KARACHI CLAIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 29.

The Commissioner in Sind states that he has strongly urged the claims of Karachi to a second weekly mail service.

The Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, in a speech, said that the trustees will warmly welcome a second English mail and are ready to make all necessary provisions. On the subject of grain elevators, he said there was no demand for them among exporters.

TIBETAN NEGOTIATIONS.

TO BE CONTINUED AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The centre of the Tibetan negotiations will now be removed from Simla to Delhi where it is understood further discussion will take place among the delegates. Colonel Sir Henry McMahon is already in Delhi and Mr Longchen Shetra left for the new capital to-day. Mr. Ivanchen, the Chinese delegate with his staff will leave on Dec. 1. The Camp Office of the Foreign Office will also open at Delhi on Dec. 1.

BOY SCOUTS FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Lucknow, Nov. 29.

At a meeting presided over by General Sir Robert Scallon, Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts in India, it was decided to form a Boy Scouts' Association for Lucknow.

OBITUARY.

The death from bronchitis has occurred at Ootacamund of Mr. T. F. Davies, an old and well-known resident, who spent the greater part of his life in the Nilgiris. He had a varied and extensive knowledge of the hills and their peoples.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

The Mohurrum festival commenced last evening, and in Bombay the usual precautionary measures have been adopted. Military picquets have been placed to prevent soldiers and sailors from going into the native town beyond the limits of the Fort and special police *paharas* in Mahomedan localities are posted as usual. So far it is expected that the Mohurrum will pass off peacefully, but for the preservation of peace and order the usual *bundobust* will be observed.

AN ALSATIAN RIOT.

GERMAN OFFICERS GUARDED BY BAYONETS.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

The little Alsatian garrison town of Zabern recently was the scene of a fierce outbreak of anti-German feeling due to the resentment of the inhabitants at a remark of a German lieutenant, who addressing his men, referred to them as Alsatian vagabonds. Although the lieutenant was punished, hostility between the civilians and the military was not allayed and culminated last night in a sharp collision between troops and the populace.

After the arrest of a civilian who insulted some officers, troops were turned out with fixed bayonets. The officers threatened to fire. The crowd fled and were pursued by the troops. Forty arrests were made.

The officers now only appear in the streets when accompained by a guard with fixed bayonets.—Reuter.

"SCANDAL OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE."

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

The Zabern affair is assuming the dimensions of a scandal of the first magnitude. Nothing else is being discussed in the lobbies of the Reichstag, where the Alsatian deputies have given notice of a question to the Imperial Chancellor. The Communal Council of Zabern has telegraphed to the Chancellor, the Minister of War and the president of the Reichstag demanding protection for the citizens from the violence of the troops. The Council has received replies assuring them that an investigation will be instituted.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER.

DANZIG, Nov. 30.

The battle cruiser "Luetzow" was launched here yesterday. She carries eight twelve-inch gunsand uses old fuel.

U. S. NAVY BUDGET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

The Secretary for the Navy asks for 145 million dollars for the Navy Budget for the next fiscal year. This is five million dollars below the amount for the present year.—Reuter.

PRIVY COUNCIL RESTORES DECREE.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Privy Council has restored the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Rae Bareli, reversed by the Commissioners of Oudh on May 21, 1908. The decree declared for the validity of a deed of gift of certain villages to the legitimate son of the mukhtiar in the employment of a purdanashin lady.

Their Lordships ruled that the protection rightly given by the law to a purdanashin lady could not be transmuted into legal disability.—Reuter.

A LONG FLIGHT ENDED.

M. DAUCOURT'S MACHINE FALLS IN TAURUS MOUNTAINS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

M. Daucourt's aeroplane collapsed and fell in the Taurus Mountains. The machine was destroyed but M. Daucourt was unhurt, having a miraculous escape.—Reuter.

[M. Daucourt is the aviator, who attempted to fly from a town in France to Egypt and who had so many misadventures on the way.]

RIFLE-SHOOTING.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The National Rifle Association will send a team to Australia to compete for the Empire Trophy in 1914.—Reuter.

LORD SANDHURST ILL.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Lord Sandhurst has suddenly been operated upon for appendicitis. A bulletin to-day says his condition is favourable.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLEET IN GREEK WATERS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The British and French squadrons have arrived at the Piraeus. Great crowds watched the ships entering the harbour. The Greek newspapers, in articles welcoming the visitors, say that the nation will never forget what it owes to the two Western Powers from Navarino to the present day.—Reuter.

MALAY STATES FINANCE.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29.

The Federated Malay States will vote a further million and a half sterling for the battleship "Malaya" during 1914. They are also lending Siam three-quarters of a million sterling for a railway loan, and are spending a million and a half on special development works.—Reuter.

ANGLO-CHINESE BUREAU.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Bryce has accepted the Presidency of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau. Lord Lamington and the Chinese Minister are Vice-Presidents.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

WELLINGTON Nov. 21.

The firemen of the "Corinthic," who refused to work on account of non-unionists, were sentenced to a month's imprisonment, but on their expressing repentance they were allowed to return to the vessel.—Reuter.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

SALARIES OF INDIAN PROFESSORS.

COST OF LIVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India closed its Delhi session to-day. There was only one witness examined by the full Commission, this being the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah Din of the Chief Court, Lahore. Mr. Bhagwandas, Central Hindu College, Benares, was down for examination, but he was unable to put in an appearance. Lord Islington presided.

Following the sitting of the full Commission, the second committee met under the chairmanship of Lord Ronaldshay and examined Mr. Gamble of the North Indian Salt Department.

Mr. Shah Din was of opinion that the collegiate and inspecting branches of the educational service should be separted. He held the view that the time had come for the abolition of the two services. He had no objection to paying Indians two-thirds of the salary of Europeans. The view of the witness was that the European recruited in England should be given more salary than Indians recruited in India.

Replying to further question witness said that there was a deficiency of Mahomedan officers at the present time. There was a general impression among the community that if more inspecting officers and teachers were appointed, education among Mahomedans would be largely encouragd. The general progress of the country suffered if the education of the Mahomedan community was backward. Witness suggested as a remedy that an officer should be appointed and paid by the community itself to attend to its special needs. This he suggested only as a temporary measure.

To Mr. Abdur Rahim witness said that they should have regard to the high standard of the living the Europeans, when it was suggested that Indians should have equal pay with Europeans. there was difference in the standard of living of Indian and European professors in the Punjab. Witness had no experience of educational conditions in others provinces, but he had seen memoranda submitted by the members of the Provincial Service in Bengal and they had only claimed three-fifths of the pay of Europeans. Witness was surprised at it.

Questioned by Mr. Gokhale, with regard to the suggestion of two-thirds of the salary, witness said that in the Punjab the Indians did not receive two-thirds. Therefore if his suggestion was adopted they would get an increase in pay. He thought they would be content with that for some time.

To a supplementary question by the Chairman witness said, he was in favour of distinguished professors being brought out on special terms during the winter.

This closed the Delhi session of the full Commission.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gamble in his evidence before the second committee said that what was necessary in the Salt Department was men of good physique and fond of out-door life. He wished to see promotion from the lower branches to the higher left entirely at the Commissioner's discretion. Witness could not agree with Sir Murray Hammick that each province should make its own salt and have its own preventive establishment. There were many difficulties in the way of this, one being that there would not be enough officers procurable.

Sir Murray Hammick:—I do not see how officers cannot be obtained to work salt mines, if Madras can get officers to work salt-pans.

To Sir Theodore Morrison, witness said that the danger of the illegal manufacture of salt had greatly decreased since the reduction of the tax, but he would advocate the maintenance of a preventive staff.

The Committee then rose.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

DELHI, Nov. 29.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench becomes Under-Secretary in Foreign Department.

Major W. R. Battye I. M. S. is posted Residency-Surgeon, Mewar.

Major J. W. Watson, I. M. S. is posted Agency-Surgeon, Bhopal.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet C. I. E. on return from leave becomes Resident and Agent to Governor-General in Central India.

Captain H. W. Pierpont I. M. S. is appointed Medical-Officer of Turco-Persian Frontier Commission.

Major A. F. Ferguson Davis C. I. E., D. S. O., 54th Sikhs, (Frontier Force) is appointed Inspecting-Officer, Rajputana and Central India States.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are notified Major Percy Clare Elliot Lockhart D. S. O. to be Lieutenant-Col (I. A.).

Major G. Y. C. Hunter to be Lieutenant-Colonel (I. M. S.)

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Hatherale is permitted to retire from Indian Army.

Captain J. Cochrane Bain of Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Engineer G. N. Rowe R. I. M. are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

M. J. Sanders I. C. S. and Mr. A. Meredith C. S. I., I. C. S. have both resigned the Civil Service.

Major H. J. Walton I. M. S. is appointed Professor of Pathology at King George Medical College, Lucknow.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major S. R. Christophers I. M. S. is appointed to act as Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, during the absence on deputation of Major W. F. Harvey I. M. S.

Major W. G. Liston I. M. S., Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is appointed to act as Senior Member of the Plague Research Commission in addition to his own duties.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Hein Chief Accountant, is posted as Assistant Audit-Officer, Delhi Province.

Mr. J. J. Latta becomes Assistant Accountant-General in Bengal.

Mr. V. C. French officiates as Deputy Auditor-General.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

ONE OF THE BEST OF RECENT YEARS.

PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL SPECTACLE.

The Lord Mayor's Show maintains its position year after year as one of the most popular festivals in the London calendar. The crowds which assembled on Nov. 10 along the route of the procession seemed to be larger than usual, and they witnessed a Show which, for variety of interest and picturesque display, was, by general agreement, one of the best seen in recent years.

The main features of the Show were on familiar lines, for its purpose has long been to illustrate the manifold interests and activities of the City of London. The procession passed through three distinct phases—the patriotic, the historical, and the civic. There was a brave military display. The historical side of the Show consisted of an abridged reproduction of the Lord Mayor's Show of 1613. This pageant within a pageant was admirably contrived, and the costumes of the various characters gave the needed touch of colour to what had hitherto been a somewhat uniform, although undeniably picturesque, display. Beadles made way for Hugh Myddelton, the brother of the Lord Mayor of three centuries ago, who was accompanied by his gaily-dressed assistants and work men. An allegorical group—the only really theatrical touch in the whole procession, and that, of course, had its precedent—represented the New River as a captive giant, whose huge bulk will be an abiding memory with thousands of children (a very important element in the crowd), who had before only seen giants in pantomime and read of them in story-books. There were groups of young citizens in green and white carrying white staves. Fitz Alwyn, Robin Hood, and his men were separated by yards, and not by years, from Sir William Walworth and his knights. Minstrels, the City dignitaries, and the Sheriffs of the time brought up the rear.

WELCOME TO THE LORD MAYOR.

A striking and unusual ceremony, though one not without precedent, was gone through at the entrance to the ward in Queen Victoria-street, opposite the offices of *The Times*. At the junction of the main thoroughfare with Upper Thames-street a reproduction of Castle Baynard from which the ward took its name had been erected. As the Lord Mayor's coach approached the drawbridge was lowered and a distinguished company walked across it and entered the ward. The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Inge) led the way, and he was followed by Garter King of Arms (Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty), Sir George Pragnell, and some representatives of the ward. The Lord Mayor's coach stopped, and the Dean, stepping into the roadway, proceeded to read an address of congratulation on behalf of the inhabitants and ratepayers of the ward. After the address had been presented in a silver casket Sir Vansittart Bowater briefly acknowledged the gift.

AT THE LAW COURTS.

The ancient and picturesque ceremony of the presentation of the Lord Mayor to the Judges of the King's Bench Division took place in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, which was crowded with spectators Afterwards the retiring Lord Mayor was presented by the Recorder. Describing the events of Sir David Burnett's year of office, the Recorder said that by his untiring and successful efforts to save the Crystal Palace and its grounds for the use of the public the mayoralty of Sir David Burnett was likely to be held in lasting remembrance. It was a magnificent achievement, to which *The Times* newspaper, departing from the usual policy of that journal, was able to render conspicuous aid by collecting no less a sum than £100,000.

SUTHERLAND DEER FORESTS.

NATURE OF THE LAND.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a formal acknowledgement to the Duke of Sutherland of his letter offering to sell to the Government alternative areas of deer forest land in the county of Sutherland. The offer has aroused great interest in Scotland, and the postponement of Mr. Lloyd George's engagement to speak in Glasgow on December 1 has accordingly caused much disappointment.

The Duke of Sutherland has never disguised his opinion that it would be impossible to maintain a population on the deer forest land in the west of Sutherland comprised in his first offer. He stated that opinion frankly in his letter. But he offered that land in order to give Mr. Lloyd George an opportunity of testing his theory that land which was now given over to deer was capable of maintaining a robust population. This deer forest land is composed almost entirely of baraon rock, unsuitable either for agriculture or for afforestation. Although it is called a "forest" there is not a tree upon it. Nor, in the Duke's opinion, would the northern land comprised in his second offer afford maintenance for any considerable agricultural population. Apart from the hill-tops, which have been given up to deer for the lack of any other means of employing it, this land is now devoted to sheep grazing. It is land upon which breeding ewes can live all the year round, but it is exceedingly poor land, and it is estimated that only one ewe can be kept on five acres of it. Therefore if a man were given four or five acres of the arable land and 200 sheep with 1,000 acres to feed them on, he might possibly make a living. But on this basis the whole 200,000 acres would not support many people.

The need of the Highlands, it is pointed out, is industry, and without industry the depopulation of the Highlands is likely to continue. Afforestation would, no doubt, provide work for a considerable number of men, and it is considered that the land comprised in the Duke's second offer would serve this purpose. The trees which at one period covered this area were burned down. According to tradition they were destroyed because they afforded shelter to wolves and to Saxons. The charred remains of huge trunks and roots are even now found buried in the peat. But in afforestation no man can reap that which he sows, and therefore it is considered that if this area is to be re-afforested the work should be undertaken by the State.

FACE AND NECK ALL BROKEN OUT

In Blotches. Got No Relief, Only Smarting and Pain. Work Out of the Question. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

416, Glasshouse Row, Wrockwardine Wood, Wellington, Salop, Eng.—"It was in the latter part of 1907 my face was puffed and swelled. I called at the chemist's and he said it was what they called blast in the face. It got worse. I got no relief only smarting and pain. My face and neck were all broken out in blotches. I could get no rest night or day. Work was out of the question in the house. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they cured me and I have felt nothing of it since." (Signed) Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Lowe, May 24, 1912.

COMPLETELY COVERED IN RASH

104, Park Road, Loughbourgh, Leicestershire, Eng.—"Spots made their appearance until I was completely covered in a rash of large red pimples. They got so large and I would rub myself until I was like a fire and the spots would burst and matter would flow from them, and of course this made them spread. At last I read about the Cuticura treatment and after using the Cuticura sample and one more tin of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss W. A. Taylor, May 1, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

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DRUGGING MYSTERY.

MAN'S STORY OF ATTACK IN A TRAIN.

PRIVATE PAPERS STOLEN.

Recovering his faculties on Nov. 13, after lying unconscious for over forty hours in the Horley Cottage Hospital, a young man named Frank Bristoll, of Sutton, Surrey, told a remarkable story of having been drugged and robbed by four men while travelling on the Brighton Railway from Balcombe to East Croydon. The young man was found about 6 p. m. on No. 12 lying unconscious on the pavement in a street about 400 yards from the Horley railway station. An examination failed to reveal any injury or trace of bruises. In his pockets were found only three pennies and a piece of torn letter paper. He became delirious and said several times while in that condition: "They would have murdered me," and "They have taken everything."

On Nov. 13 when he was fully conscious, he said to the matron: "I got in the train at Balcombe about 4-30 p. m. There were four men in the compartment. One was a coloured man, but not black. One of them offered me a pinch of snuff, which I took. On passing through Three Bridges station I felt very dizzy. Two of the men then held me down on the seat while another emptied my pockets.

"When I left Balcombe I had thirty shillings in my pockets and several letters, and was carrying two parcels. One of the parcels contained some socks and a tie. The next thing I remember is finding myself on the side of a railway line at Horley. My head was very, bad, and I walked until I found a chemist whom I thought would be able to give me some thing for it. That is all I remember."

The young man gave his address as Melrose, Benhill-avenue, Sutton, Surrey and said he was a clerk at the Mill-bank Distillery, Westminster.

Police inquiries at Balcombe, it is said, fail to trace any man answering Bristoll's description having taken tickets at the station by the train by which he asserted he travelled.

Miss Elsie Owen, of Melrose, Benhill-avenue, Sutton, Surrey, a friend of Mr. Bristoll, said that on Nov. 13, he left his employment a fortnight ago. "He was a clerk with a firm of distillers in Grosvenor road, London and gave up his post because of nervous prostration and on the advice of a doctor.

"He had apartments at Wembley but lately has been staying with me and my mother. He left us on Wednesday to see a friend at Horley, and he sent a telegram later in the day saying he had failed to find his friend and was going on to Three Bridges. He had with him about £2 and some private papers."

DANGERS OF THE SEA.

INTERNATIONAL PLANS FOR SAFETY.

Delegates from many lands were present at the Foreign Office on Nov. 12, when the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea was opened by the President of the Board of Trade. In his address Mr. Buxton outlined the scope of the conference, the object of which is to secure uniform action by the maritime nations with the view of minimizing the dangers which at present attend sea travel.

He divided the questions to be discussed into five heads :—

(1) Is it possible by constructional arrangements to decrease or to eliminate the liability to founder? I have in mind more especially bulkheads and watertight compartments.

(2) In the event of collision, fire, or other accident, what apparatus and machinery are required th minimize the disaster and to save the lives of those involved? This head covers the provision of boats and their accessories and of other life-saving appliances, of fire extinguishing appliances, and other apparatus into the details of which I need not enter.

(3) And equally important—What are the best arrangements to ensure the organized use of these life-saving appliances so that they can be most effectively, coolly, and expeditiously handled on board the ship herself, and on board a rescuing ship as well?

(4) How can aid and assistance from another ship, or from the shore, be most quickly and effectively invoked and obtained? Under this head I especially have in mind wireless telegraphy—a question of vital importance, I should, in this connexion, like, on your behelf as well as my own, to pay a tribute to the intentive genius who has rendered effective this great discovery.

Finally, what measures, apart from the vessel itself, can be taken to diminish or avert the likelihood of accident? Under this heading come the observation of ice in the North Atlantic; the patrol of the ice regions in those waters; the observation and reporting on derelicts, storms and fog-signals and warnings, &c.

The King sent a message of greeting to the delegates, telling them that he takes a special interest in the subject of their discussions, and pointing out that as a sailor he has had personal experience of many of the matters which will come before them. The delegates were afterwards welcomed on behalf of the Government by Sir Edward Grey. Lord Mersey, the principal British representative, has been unanimously chosen as president of the conference.

THREATENED POSTAL STRIKE AT CHRISTMAS.

At a well-attended meeting of all grades of postal, telegraph, and telephone workers at Bow on Nov. 9 a resolution was passed condemning the Holt report. Mr. W. J. Ash, of the Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association, who presided, referring to the recent interview with the Postmaster-General, said if the verdict was against them they were not going to remain idle. Nor were they going to choose Mr. Samuel's time. Christmas was coming, and there was nothing to stop their saying they were going to withdraw their labour. They were out for serious business, and they meant to stick together. Railwaymen were not satisfied with their conditions. There were interests farther apart than those of postal and railway workers. Therefore why should not both the workers combine? Then something would happen.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MILITARY SECRETS SOLD.

Two non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army have been arrested in Rome, charged with selling important military secrets to foreign nations. It is alleged that the negotiations were carried on at Geneva and Basle through French and German agencies. The Swiss Federal Military Department has opened an inquiry at Geneva.

£2,500 TO ENTER LION'S CAGE.

A statement published in Berlin, says that Mme. Destinn, the prima donna, received £2,500 for her recent appearance in a cage containing fourteen lions, where she sang grand opera for a cinematograph drama. The promoters had an additional expense of £1,000 for insuring her life for £25,000.

SPEECH AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Jack Wilson, a naval pensioner, of Lowestoft, who was rendered deaf and dumb by an explosion seven years ago, has recovered his speech. He was suffering from a cold, and, feeling a choking sensation, drank some water. Shortly afterwards he was astonished to find he could speak.

A KING IN A TRAIN MISHAP.

A luggage van attached to the special train of King Frederick of Saxony, ran off the line at Garmisch, near Munich, and fell down an embankment. The rest of the train was shaken, but no one was hurt. King Frederick and the royal party travelling in the train walked to the station at Garmisch, after inspecting the luggage van, exchanging congratulations that the mishap was no more serious.

WOMAN CYCLIST IN FLAMES.

Losing control of a motor-cycle which she was driving in a narrow lane at Tilford; Surrey, a woman named Miss Brading of Frensham, Surrey, was thrown from the machine, and the petrol becoming ignited, her clothes were quickly in flames. Several farm labourers, working in a neighbouring field, came to her aid and put out the flames by wrapping sacks around her. She was severely burned, and after being attended to at a cottage, was taken home.

COLOURING TREES.

By injecting a certain fluid into living trees every fibre in them, leaves included, can be artificially coloured for all time in twenty-four hours, according to Dr. Martin Klenstueck, professor at the German Forestry School at Tharandt, near Dresden. Dr. Klenstueck has arrived in the United States from Japan, where he spent six months studying woods and methods. He and an associate have spent years experimenting in colouring woods. He carries many samples of woods coloured by what he terms his "amelorating process." They include redwood, pine, birch, oak, maple, cedar and others, in both natural and treated states. Polished samples reveal beautiful finish. He says woods can be made to appear as very old material eagerly sought for some purposes at high prices.

NEW RECRUITING SCHEME.

An experiment is to be tried at once of turning all soldiers on furlough into active recruiting officers. Each man going on furlough will be supplied with specially printed postcards in a cover. These will bear the address of the recruiting officer for the district in which the soldier is spending his furlough. If the soldier meets a man who is desirous of enlisting he is to send one of the postcards to the recruiting officer. If a recruit is thus obtained the postcard will be sent with the particulars of the enlistment to the soldier's commanding officer who will be authorised to credit him with a special recruiting reward in his next monthly account.

CHAPTER OF SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A series of collisions occurred in the Tyne off Jarrow, when the Greek steamer "Elenibistis" got out of control on her towrope parting. She crashed into the jetty at Palmer's Yard, collided heavily with the steamer "Motor," owned by the Jarrow Tug and Lighter Company. The Motor was driven against the jetty and practically broken in two, being also driven against the steamer "Smiths", which had its stern shattered and both masts broken. The Smiths, in turn, was driven up against the steamer "Revas", which was scraped. The "Elenibistis" was subsequently again taken in tow, and proceeded down the river.

AEROPLANES AS PLEDGES.

It is impossible to pawn an aeroplane in France, because the pledge establishments, which are managed by the State, refuse to accept them as securities against loans. In France, it is impossible to pawn almost anything, but the other day when an airman, who had just bought a new machine and was in temporary monetary difficulties, offered his monoplane in pledge he was informed that aircraft did not figure on the list of objects which could be accepted.

In the early days of the motor-car the same reply was given to a motorist anxious to confide his car for a time to the guardianship of the State. Since then, however, the regulations have been altered, and to-day the Government pawnshops accept motor-cars in pledge.

57LB. SALMON LANDED.

It is nearly thirty years since a salmon of the size of a fish just taken near Kelso has been caught in the Tweed. It scaled 57lb., and is the heaviest salmon landed on rod and line this year in the waters of the British Isles.

AMERICAN SAILORS' ACCIDENT.

Three sailors of the American fleet anchored at Nice, were injured in a collision on the road between Monte Carlo and Nice. As a motor-omnibus, proceeding from Monte Carlo to Nice, in which were ten American sailors and some Frenchmen, was passing, near Villefranche, three tramway-cars proceeding in the same direction, it collided with a horse-drawn vehicle used in tarring the road. The motor-omnibus was hurled against the tramway-cars and badly damaged. Three American sailors and three Frenchmen were injured. One sailor, a stoker on the Delaware, had his left arm fractured and was taken on board the American hospital ship. One of the three Frenchmen who were injured, was taken to the English Hospital at Montboron.

SCIENCE MATTERS.

PROPOLIS FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

The resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees and used by them to stop up crevices in the hives, has just received a novel application in surgery, according to *L'Illustration*. When this viscous substance is distilled in the crude state there is obtained a brownish liquid of unctuous consistency known as propolisine. When this is applied, either pure or mixed with 25-30 per cent. of vaseline to the surface of a clean wound, this is covered with a sort of isolating varnish which has an immediate soothing effect and in whose protection healing takes place under the best conditions. MM. Parvel and Meyer, who have been experimenting with it, affirm that it is very useful in surgery and when used on battle fields generally prevents septic and infectious complications.

A MULTIPLE DISC GLASS CUTTER.

For more than four thousand years there was no other means of cutting glass than with the diamond, and it was usually done with the chip diamond. It was, however, very effective, but it remained for an American to invent the little wheel or disc approaching the hardness of the diamond and taking its place for doing this work. Among the several types of wheel glass cutters manufactured, one of the most unique is a multiple disc cutter with a turret head containing six wheels. These small wheels or cutters are placed around the periphery of a larger disc which is pivoted on one side of the holder. One wheel after the other may be brought into the position for cutting by simply turning the turret head by loosening and tightening a screw. In order to prevent the cutting edges of the disc from becoming rusty, a disc of absorbent material is placed on one side of the turret head in such a manner that it continually rubs against the upper edge of the disc which is in the cutting position. This absorbent material is filled with oil which keeps the wheels clean and free from rust.

PANAMA HAT INDUSTRY.

One of the ambitions of the enterprising Philippine Bureau of Agriculture is to introduce the Panama hat industry into the Philippines. The plant from which these hats are made, Carludovica palmata, is now cultivated in Java, where hats are being woven from its leaves by Javanese women and children, and the product is said to compare favourably with the common grades turned out in South America. The method of preparing the leaves is very similar to that used in the Philippines in preparing sabutan leaves for weaving sabutan hats. The Filipinos are skillful hatmakers, and in certain parts of the islands hat weaving is the chief house-old industry. Experiments in cultivating Carludovica palmata are now under way at the Lamao and La Carlota experiment stations in the Philipipines.

RADIOACTIVE IRON MUD.

The famous St. Amal spring in Austria delivers radioactive water of marked therapeutic value, but it has been shown recently that the mud deposited by the spring has a much higher radioactive value than the water. This is the more interesting, because this mud is mainly iron oxide, Fe_2O_3, which on heating, dissolving, reprecipitating and drying yields increased activity. Since the emanation acts differently from those of radium, thorium and actinium it is concluded that there must be present some new radioactive element similar to ferric iron.

MINE RESCUE TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.

The development of practical telephone equipment for mine rescue work to supplement the oxygen apparatus now in almost universal use marks a great step forward in providing ways and means for preventing the great loss of life which in years past, followed every mine disaster. There has been lacking, until very recently, a means for keeping the advance or rescue party in the mine in constant communication with the rear party at the entrance of the mine. However it is now possible to obtain a light service able and simple telephone equipment which will meet all the requirements of this unusually severe class of seevice. One of the first difficulties encountered in the development of the telephone equipment for the helmet man was to devise a transmitter which would not interfere with breathing. With the oxygen helmets and other types of breathing apparatus in use for rescue work, the mouth is covered in such a way as to prevent its use for talking. This led to the design of a transmitter which is fastened to the throat by means of a pigskin harness and transmits speech on the principle that the vibrations of the vocal cords are transmitted through the throat walls and will in turn act upon the diaphragm of the transmitter. It is essential that the transmitter be held firmly against the skin, and for this purpose a soft rubber cup, which will comform to the curves of the throat, is provided where the mouthpiece would ordinarily be placed. It has been found by laboratory tests and tests made at the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburg that the throat transmitter will transmit speech practically as well as the ordinary telephone. Attached to the same harness with the transmitter is a water case receiver equipped with a leather head band to clamp it firmly to the ear. The head hardness, with its receiver and transmitter, is so constructed that it will not interfere with the operation of any of the various types of oxygen apparatus on the market. The head equipment, furthermore, is extremely light and does not in any way inconvenience its wearer. The telephone apparatus used by the directing party at the outside of the mine is a standard switchboard set consisting of a chest type transmitter and head band receiver.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

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SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MILITARY SECRETS SOLD.

Two non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army have been arrested in Rome, charged with selling important military secrets to foreign nations. It is alleged that the negotiations were carried on at Geneva and Basle through French and German agencies. The Swiss Federal Military Department has opened an inquiry at Geneva.

£2,500 TO ENTER LION'S CAGE.

A statement published in Berlin, says that Mme. Destinn, the prima donna, received £2,500 for her recent appearance in a cage containing fourteen lions, where she sang grand opera for a cinematograph drama. The promoters had an additional expense of £1,000 for insuring her life for £25,000.

SPEECH AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Jack Wilson, a naval pensioner, of Lowestoft, who was rendered deaf and dumb by an explosion seven years ago, has recovered his speech. He was suffering from a cold, and, feeling a choking sensation, drank some water. Shortly afterwards he was astonished to find he could speak.

A KING IN A TRAIN MISHAP.

A luggage van attached to the special train of King Frederick of Saxony, ran off the line at Garmisch, near Munich, and fell down an embankment. The rest of the train was shaken, but no one was hurt. King Frederick and the royal party travelling in the train walked to the station at Garmisch, after inspecting the luggage van, exchanging congratulations that the mishap was no more serious.

WOMAN CYCLIST IN FLAMES.

Losing control of a motor-cycle which she was driving in a narrow lane at Tilford, Surrey, a woman named Miss Brading of Frensham, Surrey, was thrown from the machine, and the petrol becoming ignited, her clothes were quickly in flames. Several farm labourers, working in a neighbouring field, came to her aid and put out the flames by wrapping sacks around her. She was severely burned, and after being attended to at a cottage, was taken home.

COLOURING TREES.

By injecting a certain fluid into living trees every fibre in them, leaves included, can be artificially coloured for all time in twenty-four hours, according to Dr. Martin Klenstueck, professor at the German Forestry School at Tharandt, near Dresden. Dr. Klenstueck has arrived in the United States from Japan, where he spent six months studying woods and methods. He and an associate have spent years experimenting in colouring woods. He carries many samples of woods coloured by what he terms his "amelorating process." They include redwood, pine, birch, oak, maple, fir cedar and others, in both natural and treated states. Polished samples reveal beautiful finish. He says woods can be made to appear as very old material eagerly sought for some purposes at high prices.

NEW RECRUITING SCHEME.

An experiment is to be tried at once of turning all soldiers on furlough into active recruiting officers. Each man going on furlough will be supplied with specially printed postcards in a cover. These will bear the address of the recruiting officer for the district in which the soldier is spending his furlough. If the soldier meets a man who is desirous of enlisting he is to send one of the postcards to the recruiting officer. If a recruit is thus obtained the postcard will be sent with the particulars of the enlistment to the soldier's commanding officer who will be authorised to credit him with a special recruiting reward in his next monthly account.

CHAPTER OF SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A series of collisions occurred in the Tyne off Jarrow, when the Greek steamer "Elenibistis" got out of control on her towrope parting. She crashed into the jetty at Palmer's Yard, collided heavily with the steamer "Motor," owned by the Jarrow Tug and Lighter Company. The Motor was driven against the jetty and practically broken in two, being also driven against the steamer "Staithes", which had its stern shattered and both masts broken. The Staithes, in turn, was driven up against the steamer "Revas", which was scraped. The "Elenibistis" was subsequently again taken in tow, and proceeded down the river.

AEROPLANES AS PLEDGES.

It is impossible to pawn an aeroplane in France, because the pledge establishments, which are managed by the State, refuse to accept them as securities against loans. In France, it is impossible to pawn almost anything, but the other day when an airman, who had just bought a new machine and was in temporary monetary difficulties, offered his monoplane in pledge he was informed that a craft did not figure on the list of objects which could be accepted.

In the early days of the motor-car the same reply was given to a motorist anxious to confide his car for a time to the guardianship of the State. Since then, however, the regulations have been altered, and to-day the Government pawnshops accept motor-cars in pledge.

57LB. SALMON LANDED.

It is nearly thirty years since a salmon of the size of a fish just taken near Kelso has been caught in the Tweed. It scaled 57lb., and is the heaviest salmon landed on rod and line this year in the waters of the British Isles.

AMERICAN SAILORS' ACCIDENT.

Three sailors of the American fleet anchored at Nice, were injured in a collision on the road between Monte Carlo and Nice. As a motor-omnibus, proceeding from Monte Carlo to Nice, in which were ten American sailors and some Frenchmen, was passing, near Villefranche, three tramway-cars proceeding in the same direction, it collided with a horse-drawn vehicle used in tarring the road. The motor-omnibus was hurled against the tramway-cars and badly damaged. Three American sailors and three Frenchmen were injured. One sailor, a stoker on the Delaware, had his left arm fractured and was taken on board the American hospital ship. One of the three Frenchmen who were injured, was taken to the English Hospital at Montberon.

SCIENCE MATTERS.

PROPOLIS FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

The resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees and used by them to stop up crevices in the hives, has just received a novel application in surgery, according to *L'Illustration*. When this viscous substance is distilled in the crude state there is obtained a brownish liquid of unctuous consistency known as propolisine. When this is applied, either pure or mixed with 25-30 per cent. of vaseline to the surface of a clean wound, this is covered with a sort of isolating varnish which has an immediate soothing effect and in whose protection healing takes place under the best conditions. MM. Parvel and Meyer, who have been experimenting with it, affirm that it is very useful in surgery and when used on battle fields generally prevents septic and infectious complications.

A MULTIPLE DISC GLASS CUTTER.

For more than four thousand years there was no other means of cutting glass than with the diamond, and it was usually done with the chip diamond. It was, however, very effective, but it remained for an American to invent the little wheel or disc approaching the hardness of the diamond and taking its place for doing this work. Among the several types of wheel glass cutters manufactured, one of the most unique is a multiple disc cutter with a turret head containing six wheels. These small wheels or cutters are placed around the periphery of a larger disc which is pivoted on one side of the holder. One wheel after the other may be brought into the position for cutting by simply turning the turret head by loosening and tightening a screw. In order to prevent the cutting edges of the disc from becoming rusty, a disc of absorbent material is placed on one side of the turret head in such a manner that it continually rubs against the upper edge of the disc which is in the cutting position. This absorbent material is filled with oil which keeps the wheels clean and free from rust.

PANAMA HAT INDUSTRY.

One of the ambitions of the enterprising Philippine Bureau of Agriculture is to introduce the Panama hat industry into the Philippines. The plant from which these hats are made, Carludovica palmata, is now cultivated in Java, where hats are being woven from its leaves by Javanese women and children, and the product is said to compare favourably with the common grades turned out in South America. The method of preparing the leaves is very similar to that used in the Philippines in preparing sabutan leaves for weaving sabutan hats The Filipinos are skillful hatmakers, and in certain parts of the islands hat weaving is the chief house old industry. Experiments in cultivating Carludovica palmata are now under way at the Lamao and La Carlota experiment stations in the Philipipines.

RADIOACTIVE IRON MUD.

The famous St. Amal spring in Austria delivers radioactive water of marked therapeutic value, but it has been shown recently that the mud deposited by the spring has a much higher radioactive value than the water. This is the more interesting, because this mud is mainly iron oxide, Fe_2O_3., which on heating, dissolving, reprecipitating and drying yields increased activity. Since the emanation acts differently from those of radium, thorium and actinium it is concluded that there must be present some new radioactive element similar to ferric iron.

MINE RESCUE TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.

The development of practical telephone equipment for mine rescue work to supplement the oxygen apparatus now in almost universal use marks a great step forward in providing ways and means for preventing the great loss of life which in years past, followed every mine disaster. There has been lacking, until very recently, a means for keeping the advance or rescue party in the mine in constant communication with the rear party at the entrance of the mine. However it is now possible to obtain a light service able and simple telephone equipment which will meet all the requirements of this unusually severe class of seevice. One of the first difficulties encountered in the development of the telephone equipment for the helmet man was to devise a transmitter which would not interfere with breathing. With the oxygen helmets and other types of breathing apparatus in use for rescue work, the mouth is covered in such a way as to prevent its use for talking. This led to the design of a transmitter which is fastened to the throat by means of a pigskin harness and transmits speech on the principle that the vibrations of the vocal cords are transmitted through the throat walls and will in turn act upon the diaphragm of the transmitter. It is essential that the transmitter be held firmly against the skin, and for this purpose a soft rubber cup, which will comform to the curves of the throat, is provided where the mouthpiece would ordinarily be placed. It has been found by laboratory tests and tests made at the Bureau of Mines in Pittsburg that the thr at transmitter will transmit speech practically as well as the ordinary telephone. Attached to the same harness with the transmitter is a water case receiver equipped with a leather head band to clamp it firmly to the ear. The head hardness, with its receiver and transmitter, is so constructed that it will not interfere with the operation of any of the various types of oxygen apparatus on the market. The head equipment, furthermore, is extremely light and does not in any way inconvenience its wearer. The telephone apparatus used by the directing party at the outside of the mine is a standard switchboard set consisting of a chest type transmitter and head band receiver.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin.

Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"

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Fill in the particulars required, and send to—

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water

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SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

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It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

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A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine

Promptly Remedied.

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Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

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To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
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Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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DR. R. C. CROFT,
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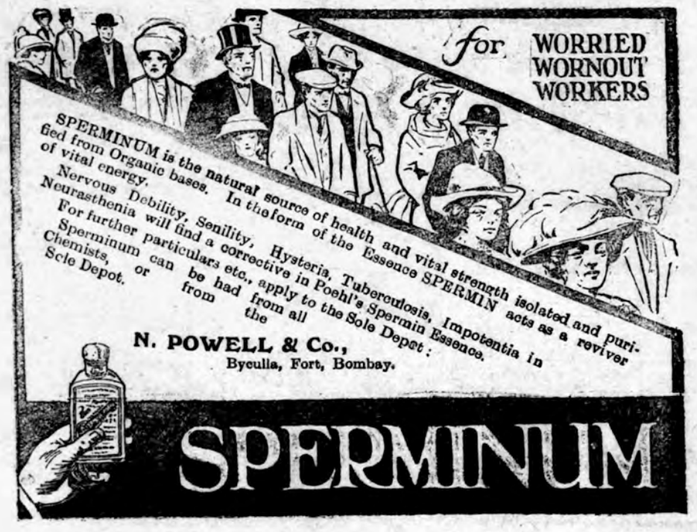

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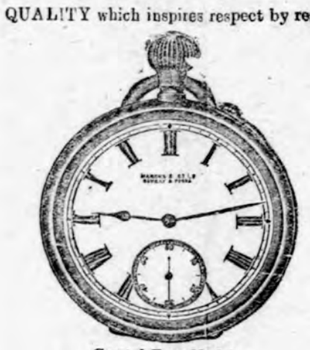

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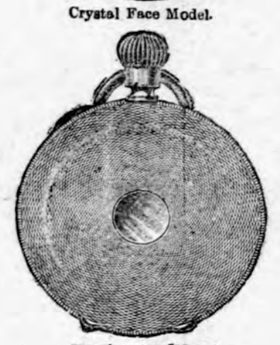

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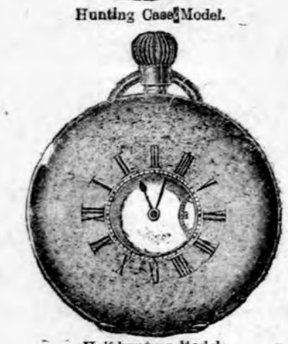

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